

Edward
Rushton
son and
Henry
LONDON AND MANCHESTER

Our wounded, in new riots

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS

Another British soldier died last night after being shot by a sniper in Londonderry. His death brought the number of dead in two days of violence in the city to at least 17, as police in Belfast recovered the body of a man from a house near the scene of a gun battle on Monday night.

Three soldiers were wounded in Belfast and another in Londonderry in sporadic outbreaks of rioting during a day in which Mr Faulkner, the Ulster Premier, was reported to be shocked by the vicious reaction to his policy of internment. In Londonderry Mr John Hume, a Stormont MP said he had been refused any contact with the Provisional IRA, a Stormont MP said he had been refused any contact with the Provisional IRA, a Stormont MP said he had been refused any contact with the Provisional IRA.

Dr Patrick Hillery, the Irish Republic's Foreign Minister last night flew to London to talk today with the Home Secretary, Mr Maudling. The Irish Prime Minister, Lynch, said the principal aim "must be to halt the carnage and violence in the city."

The army in the Republic has been alerted to guard the borders and to patrol sections of the coast. All police leave has been cancelled, and reinforcements may be mobilised for security work.

The soldier killed last night was from the Royal Ulster Constabulary. He was manning an observation post in a house in Blith Lane, Londonderry. He was shot from a car, and died in hospital two hours later. An eye-witness said the driver had his hand on the gun and was flashing his lights, apparently telling a policeman between the car and the sentry to get out of the way. "There was one shot fired and the pedestrian for cover. Three more shots followed and I heard a soldier screaming," he said.

Other Ulster reports and pictures, page 5: Leader comment, page 10: Assessing the cost, page 11

Violence stuns Faulkner

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

The massive outbreak of disturbances which has now gripped every one of the six counties of Northern Ireland, and in which 17 people are now known to have been killed, hundreds have been injured, and scores of families made homeless, has far exceeded the scale of violence which the army calculated would follow the introduction of internment without trial.

Mr Faulkner, the Prime Minister, is said by colleagues to be deeply shocked by the "stunning" nature of the outbreak, which shows no clear signs of abating. The army, apparently having caught very few of the most dangerous terrorists in its roundup on Monday morning, cannot yet be said to have made success of the initial stage of the new policy.

Another 500 troops are going to Northern Ireland immediately, the first of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers arrive tonight. Territorial soldiers have been urged to join local units of the Ulster Defence Regiment, which is now on full extended emergency alert, and there is every likelihood that still more soldiers, full and part-time, will be needed to contain the violence expected during the next few days.

The Rev. Ian Paisley has urged the recall of the Stormont Parliament and has asked for the immediate declaration of a state of emergency throughout the province. Many Unionist MPs are pressing Mr Faulkner to use the wider authority vested in him by the Special Powers Act to declare night curfew zones in Belfast, Londonderry, and Newry.

The Cabinet met at Stormont Castle yesterday morning for urgent talks, and a meeting of the nine-man Joint Security Committee is expected to be held tomorrow. Further security measures may be announced afterwards.

Meanwhile, the men detained under the terms of the internment regulations of the Special Powers Act—the number is still reckoned to be about 300—are nearly all believed to be under heavy armed guard at the Magilligan camp in County Londonderry. The first internment orders are expected to be served this morning on those men whom the army and police have decided are most dangerous. The 300 have been undergoing almost constant interrogation by intelligence officers.

The army is unlikely to be able to capture many more of the wanted men without the development of further violence. Huge and almost impenetrable barricades, which were improved during the night, have sealed most of the big Roman Catholic ghettos and they are well guarded from inside by men armed with submachine-guns, rifles, bombs, and other weapons. How long these

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Mrs Anne-Marie Young of Moyard Park, Belfast with her daughter aged 18 months, beside the windows of her home damaged in street fighting. BELOW: A soldier lying in Cape Street off Falls Road, after being shot yesterday. (More pictures page 5)



Mrs Anne-Marie Young of Moyard Park, Belfast with her daughter aged 18 months, beside the windows of her home damaged in street fighting. BELOW: A soldier lying in Cape Street off Falls Road, after being shot yesterday. (More pictures page 5)

Maudling to meet Hillery today

By IAN AITKEN

Mr Maudling, the British Home Secretary, is to have emergency talks on Ulster with Mr Hillery, the Irish Foreign Minister, today. Mr Maudling is expected to arrive in Dublin at 10.30 a.m. and to meet Mr Hillery at 11 a.m. The talks are expected to last for several hours. Mr Maudling is expected to discuss the situation in Northern Ireland and the possibility of a ceasefire.

The Irish Government has no immediate intention of recalling Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, unless an official request is made by Mr Wilson, the Leader of the Opposition. In that case, it was said, Ministers would consider the request.

The aim of the backbench organisers of the Labour round robin is to impress Labour Members as much as Ministers. The organisers will continue telephoning Labour and hope to obtain up to 100 signatures.

Dr Hillery's talks are expected to begin in a somewhat glacial atmosphere. All the signs are that he will register a firm protest on behalf of his government about the internment policy to Ulster.

But British Ministers expect that Dr Hillery will, once he has registered his protest, be engaged in practical political talks about the immediate sunning of a round table conference representing the Republic.

These moves were discussed by the Irish Cabinet yesterday, as part of the contingency plans to cope with the situation in Northern Ireland, which is expected to worsen. Official confirmation of the army moves was not forthcoming.

The moves in some ways echo the "stand by" orders given in August, 1969, when the army moved to the border. Some of the reasons given at that time apply now. The army is again supervising camps for refugees.

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A midnight deadline from Malta

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Malta's Prime Minister, Mr Dom Mintoff, has set midnight tomorrow as the deadline for agreement on terms for British and NATO use of military installations on the island.

If there is no agreement, he has told Whitehall, he expects British troops to start leaving Malta on Friday morning, and to complete their withdrawal as speedily as possible.

If this is an ultimatum, and it certainly has all the earmarks, Whitehall has been remarkably quiet about it. But the frenzy of activity at NATO headquarters in Brussels in the past two days strongly suggests that the package offer from Britain and her NATO allies has been agreed, and will be conveyed to Mr Mintoff in Valletta some time today.

It is believed that Britain is replying to Mr Mintoff's demand for a military rental figure of £50 million a year with an offer of about £15 million, only part of it in cash.

This would be made up of £8.5 million from Britain—nearly twice what Whitehall pays now—with the balance provided by other NATO governments as tied aid.

West Germany and the United States may be the largest contributors, since other NATO countries such as Norway, Denmark, and Italy have flatly refused to contribute at all.

If the negotiations tomorrow break down—and there is a strong possibility of this—the temperance of Mr Allinoff is such that it is likely he will feel compelled for reasons of face to proceed with the terms of his ultimatum.

He is a hot-tempered man and has been known to move impulsively in crises in the past. This led to his dismissal in the crisis of 1953, in the colonial era, when the British Government felt compelled to suspend the constitution. So it would be perfectly in character, even if Malta stands to lose financially, if orders were to be given on Friday morning for the departure of British forces.

These are believed to include about 2,000 men in the RAF, 600 in the army, and 200 in the Navy.

At present Britain is paying Malta about £4.8 million a year under the military agreement which is to expire in 1974. But it has been estimated that British forces themselves spend another £17 million a year.

Apart from his ultimatum to Britain, Mr Mintoff is said to have told Herr Kastel, the NATO negotiator, that the NATO communications centre on the island must be shut down.

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Girl, 10, killed in park

A GIRL, aged 10, was found dead yesterday near her home at Garston, near Watford. The body of Janice Ersser was discovered in a copse by children playing in a park: a bag of sweets was lying nearby. Janice had been strangled and sexually assaulted.

Homes flooded

HUNDREDS of homes were flooded to South Wales yesterday in one of the worst storms of recent years. Water was several inches deep in Swansea Gullball, and campers had to evacuate flooded sites. Five lifeboats were launched in the Bristol Channel to rescue occupants of small boats.

Happy dreams

TWENTY mouse-eared bats, believed to be the only colony in Britain, will sleep undisturbed during six months of hibernation in an underground padlocked hideout in Sussex. The National Trust is to buy 100 acres of land containing a disused tunnel, to be turned into a vandal-proof reserve for the bats.

Briton beaten

DAVE BEDFORD of Britain finished sixth in the European 10,000 metres in Helsinki last night after leading for much of the race. Juha Vaahtanen of Finland won.

John Rodda, page 17

THE MIAMI NON-STOP DAILY

It leaves London at 10.40 am. and arrives at 2.55 pm. (local time) For a nominal charge we'll entertain you with films and music on the way. Ask your travel agent to book you on the Miami Non-stop Daily from £157.75 return.*

*29-45 day economy excursion fare. Fare varies according to time of year and length of stay.

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Hussein equates peace with Arab surrender

King Hussein of Jordan said in an interview, published here today that peace with Israel under present conditions would amount to capitulation. He accused Israel of seeking a separate peace with Israel and also of negotiating indirectly with the Israelis, using the United States as go-between. In the interview, published in "Le Monde," the King said the Arabs should first unify themselves and agree on a common strategy to prevent Israel from annexing territories conquered during the 1967 war.

Lindsay set to switch ticket

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, August 10 — The longest-running political sideshow in New York — Mayor Lindsay's basing of the Democratic Party — will have its final say today.

The Mayor, who returned today from a packhorse camping holiday in the Colorado Mountains, is expected by his closest political associates to announce his regretful renunciation of the Republican Party to enable him to mount a long-shot campaign via the primaries for the Democratic nomination in 1972.

For months now the rumours of his impending switch have flowed thick and fast from his headquarters. Five weeks ago his staff began drafting a statement to announce the change-over and thoughtfully leaked it to the "New York Times" with a cautionary note which has still not been approved by the man himself. Lindsay, a cautious man, has delayed his decision but the only real question now is not if, but when.

"I think he's going to announce this week," said Senator Jacob Javits (Rep., N.Y.) noting sadly that he has always been a principal supporter of the Mayor. Mr. Alex Rose, New York's Liberal Party vice-chairman and a close political associate of Lindsay, said today also he believed the move was "imminent."

Already a number of "Lindsay for President" groups have been forming across the United States in hopeful anticipation. The Mayor himself realises that he is the longest of long shots for the White House in 1972 and that the only way he will be taken seriously as a potential candidate is by impressive victories in the Democratic primaries.

If he does choose to take this route, he will be a very significant unsetting factor. Few of the other potential Democratic candidates can match his glamorous appeal and vote-catching ability. Nevertheless, several of Lindsay's closest advisers are urging him not to contest the 1972 election but to switch now and wait until 1976 when his candidacy might have more chance of success.

Whatever Lindsay decides, and both courses have definite political dangers, his defection will deal a hard blow to the liberal wing of the Republican Party. The Republicans have already moved several degrees to the right under President Nixon and the prospect is for an even greater polarisation, possibly leading to other defections by disaffected liberals.

Mayor Lindsay is not expected to have many regrets at this. A year is a long time in politics.

Bagdad leader under arrest

Beirut, August 10

Iraq's "strongman," Sidam Hussein Takriti, is reported to have been placed under house arrest because of the failure of his country's involvement in the Sudan coup.

A report in the pro-Egyptian Lebanese newspaper, "Al Moharrer," quoted "informed Iraqi sources" as saying that Takriti was being held at his Bagdad home under armed guard as a scapegoat for Iraq's embarrassment.

Takriti is deputy chairman of the ruling Revolution Command Council and is frequently referred to in Arab political circles as the strongman of the regime. "Al Moharrer" said it was Takriti who held secret contacts with the officers who carried out the anti-Numeiri coup. The contacts were conducted through Mohammed Saliman, a Sudanese member of the Bagdad Ba'ath Party.

Saliman was killed in a private Iraqi plane which crashed in Saudi Arabia while carrying Iraqi officials to Khartoum to congratulate the left-wing officers. It was on the same day that Numeiri was restored to power.

According to Al Moharrer, heated arguments developed inside the command council after the failure of the anti-Numeiri coup and some members claimed they had not been consulted about Takriti's contacts.

Iraq was the only Government to recognise the short-lived pro-Communist regime. Syria's Vice-President, Mr. Mohammed Ayoubi and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdel Halim Khaddam flew to Moscow today for a two-day official visit. It is thought they will try to mediate between Russia and the Sudan. — UPI

Israel doctors go back

Nearly 2,000 striking doctors returned to work in Israel yesterday after the Prime Minister, Mr. Meir, had signed an emergency order threatening them with prison or fines if they continued their week-long stoppage. The doctors are demanding higher pay and union recognition.

Sex screening

Dr. Martin Cole is to show his sex education film "Growing Up" to 600 children and teachers in London in October. The screening is being arranged by the Ethical Society.

Russia warns Nixon on China visit

RUSSIA reminded Washington yesterday of the importance of talks between them and issued a fresh warning against the use of a Sino-American rapprochement to anti-Soviet ends. These points were made in the Communist Party newspaper "Pravda."

The article, by Academician Georgi Arbatov, director of the United States Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was the second of its kind in "Pravda" on President Nixon's proposed trip to China. Like the first, published 10 days after the visit was announced, yesterday's commentary avoided outright condemnation.

Professor Arbatov said the real motives for American moves towards Peking, whether peace-seeking or a matter of new manoeuvres by imperialist diplomacy, could be demonstrated in US policy on several international questions. He mentioned Vietnam, the Middle East, European security, limiting the arms race, and

US relations with Communist countries. If Washington adopted a more constructive position on them as it moved towards improving relations with Peking, then this would gain Soviet approval.

But Washington's moves towards Peking would be absolutely unambiguous if there were no such change. While "rabid haters" of the Soviet Union supported rapprochement so too did progressive Americans and some

liberals. Differences between the two would become increasingly apparent in the stage of political decisions. The article added that participation in discussion of national questions was of considerable importance. But it belittled anti-American propaganda by the "bourgeoisie" had realised that it did not back up its words with — Reuters.

comment: "You are worried about Japan, aren't you? However, he again in Taiwan and Korea I prove possible to negotiate Japanese non-aggression treaty."

Although apprehensive Japanese nuclear Chou is strangely calm about the prospect of a Soviet attack. "We Chinese are afraid of atom bombs," Reston. But what hydrogen bombs?

Chou appears to be the Chinese people's great Soviet nuclear ally. He told Reston an "ugly majority" of Chinese cities. He said would not attend a recent conference limited to nuclear nations. He said a world conference would be a "disaster."

Chou confirmed that commitments had been either side when Dr. was in Peking last month to arrange President Nixon's

Chou sets sights on more than UN seat

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 10

Clearly that Chou is ready for a lute, for instance, not only that Peking would refuse to accept a seat in the UN if Formosa also occupied a seat, but that the UN would formally have to recognise that Formosa was part of China. Any statement to the effect that a decision on the future status of Formosa would be deferred until a later date would not do.

In Chou's view the ending of the Vietnam war is the most urgent of immediate problems. He stated clearly that Peking would not mediate between the parties in the interests of a final settlement of the conflict. He said Peking would continue to support Hanoi and the Vietcong until the US had withdrawn all its troops.

Very noticeable in the interview is the Chinese Premier's deep anxiety about Japan. This seemed to surprise by far his

concern with the Soviet Union or US. Given the history of Peking's over the past half-century this is scarcely surprising. But it did lead Chou to make the ironic admission that the so-called Nixon doctrine calling for a reduction of US commitments in the area, which Peking of course favours, might well encourage Japan to assume a larger military role, which would seriously dismay Peking.

Chou believes that the huge Japanese economic potential will enable it to build whatever weapons it wants, including nuclear ones. "Economic expansion is bound to bring about military expansion," Chou asserted categorically.

Taiwan and Korea were the first objectives of such Japanese expansion, he claimed.

He did not demur at Reston's

Record Big Four session

Berlin, August 10

The complex Four-Power talks moved into their decisive phase here today. The negotiators are apparently confronting the last tangle of details still blocking an agreement to ease life in the divided city.

As the ambassadors wound up their nine-hour session, the longest in the present series, the American spokesman announced that negotiations would be continued tomorrow.

This is the first time the ambassadors agreed to meet on consecutive days since they began their series of negotiations in March last year.

Diplomatic sources said the ambassadors were prepared to meet for several consecutive days to achieve a settlement for West Berlin.

At the end of today's session the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Abramov, said: "Today we took two large strides forward."

His three Western colleagues declined comment in deference to an embargo on news from the negotiations imposed by the West German Government.

The Chancellor, Herr Brandt, who is on holiday in the North German resort of Sylt, promised today that neither his Government nor the three Western allies would accept an unsatisfactory solution to the problem of a divided Berlin.

He appealed to the Christian Democratic Party to drop their opposition and cooperate in important questions of foreign policy.

The CDU has made repeated claims that Herr Brandt would sell out West Berlin to appease Moscow. — Reuters and UPI

Pakistan and India agree on marooned diplomats

India and Pakistan have reached agreement on the repatriation of their staff of missions in Dacca and Calcutta, closed since last April, and the exchange will take place on Thursday, Indian Foreign Office sources announced yesterday.

They said officials of the Indian Deputy High Commission in Dacca would fly to New Delhi in two planes — Swiss and Russian — and diplomats from the Pakistani Deputy High Commission would return from Calcutta to Dacca or West Pakistan in an Iranian aircraft.

The Lok Sabha, the lower House of the Indian Parliament, yesterday approved the friendship treaty signed by India and the Soviet Union on Monday, but at least two leading Indian newspapers questioned the necessity for the treaty.

The right-wing "Statesman" said in a leading article that through the treaty India had "committed itself to what is virtually a military arrangement" and added: "New Delhi appears to be weighed down by the fear of a diabolical plot by Washington and the Soviet Union to divide India and has consequently sought refuge in a treaty that gives every sign of being hastily conceived."

The independent "Hindustan Times" commented: "It is quite conceivable that the Indo-Soviet treaty will antagonise China, bring China and Pakistan even nearer, and widen the rift between India and the West." The treaty could mark the beginning of a new cold war, "with India in the eye of the storm," the paper added.

Mr. S. D. Sharma, an official of the ruling Congress Party, said the treaty was a positive statement of India's policy, not a departure from India's nonaligned policy. It provided for mutual consultations and steps to meet threats, he said.

In Moscow the text of the treaty appeared in full on the front pages of newspapers, but there was no official comment

on the meaning and background of the accord.

Meanwhile, Senator Edward Kennedy watched boatloads of refugees crossing into India from Pakistan as he toured West Bengal for a first-hand assessment of the problem there. The Senator, who flew to Calcutta yesterday, was due to go on to East Pakistan tomorrow, but official sources in Islamabad said the visit had been cancelled.

In New York yesterday, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary-General, said the impending military trial of the East Pakistan leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was "an extremely sensitive and delicate matter which falls within the competence of the judicial system of a member State."

He added that the fate of the Sheikh, the leader of the banned Awami League, was bound to have repercussions outside Pakistan.

Eleven American Senators sent a telegram to the Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, calling on the State Department to continue to Pakistan their hope that compassion would be shown to the Sheikh. The Senators included the Democratic chairman of the Senate Foreign

Relations Committee, Senator Fulbright.

The International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, sent a cable to President Yahya Khan of Pakistan protesting against the decision to hold the Sheikh's military trial in secret. "Justice has nothing to hide," the jurists declared. — Reuters.

Britain yesterday handed over \$500,000 for humanitarian relief to East Pakistan. The donation was in response to Thant's appeal in June to all United Nations member Governments, and represented the first half of a pledged total of \$1 million.

Britain's Ambassador to the UN, Sir Colin Crowe, told U Thant, "Our sincere hope is that this money can be used for the immediate procurement of essential medical and other supplies so urgently required, and to speed these to the stricken area as quickly as possible."

He also hoped that this example will be followed by other Governments, whether or not they have already pledged support for your appeal, and that it will thus soon be possible to ameliorate the alarm and horrifying conditions in which so many millions of people are at present suffering. — Reuters.

Police fail to find girl's killer

Wellington, August 10

After a search lasting more than a year and a half New Zealand police said today they had been unable to trace a man they wanted to question about the death of a Welsh school teacher, Jennifer Mary Beard, aged 25.

Detective-Inspector E. T. Mitten, who has been in charge of the case, told a coroner's court at Whararua today that police had interviewed 50,000 to

60,000 people and had inspected 15,000 1964 model Vauxhall cars, but without success.

They were convinced that Miss Beard, who was on a hitch hiking holiday and whose body was found on New Year's Eve, 1969, in the south of South Island, was murdered by a man who had given her a lift in an old Vauxhall.

But at this stage there was insufficient evidence to charge anyone with the murder. — Reuters.

Russian test FOBS

Washington, August 10

Russia has conducted another test of its bombardment system, a test of carrying a nuclear bomb, as the Soviet programme to strengthen strategic weapons capabilities, the United States Department said today.

The test vehicle, known as a fractional orbital bombardment system (FOBS) because it does not make a conventional orbit, was launched on Sunday by a modified SS-9 missile from the Plesetsk cosmodrome.

The Pentagon disclosed the test shortly after "Pravda" announced in Moscow that the Russian satellite had been brought down a less than one completed test of the FOBS.

The Pentagon spokesman, Jerry Friedman, noted that the Russians had been testing the FOBS at the rate of one a year for the past years.

He said the FOBS was able of carrying a warhead about three megatons but less accurate and had a smaller payload than intercontinental ballistic missiles. For these reasons, he said, the FOBS was not to build its own FOBS.

Mr. Friedman said the launching took place at Tyuratam and that the FOBS was brought down after a half hour in space. — Reuters.

Unity talks called off

The Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) decided not to pursue talks with the rival Rhodesian African nationalist organisation, the Zimbabwe People's Union (ZAPU).

A statement issued yesterday after a brief ZANU party conference in Harare, blamed factionalism within ZAPU for the decision.

TELEVISION

THE LOW-KEY detectory of "Public Eye" and Alfred Burke's weary charm offer the likeliest new event (ITV, 9.0). Elsewhere, choose your repeats: "Uncle Vanya" (with Freddie Jones, Anthony Hopkins) must be tops if you missed it before ("Stage 2," BBC-2, 9.0). Earlier, "Bird's-Eye View" of the Highlands (BBC-2, 8.0). And while you're at it, why not go the whole hog? ("The Fifties," BBC-1, 8.50.)

BBC-1

- 12.25 p.m. Nai Zindagi-Naya Jeevan.
- 12.55 p.m. Disc a Dawn: Welsh Pop Show.
- 1.30 p.m. Watch with Mother.
- 1.45 News.
- 2.0 p.m. Athletics and Show Jumping: European Championships. Helsinki, and International Show Jumping.
- 4.40 Jackanory.
- 4.55 Hope and Keen's Crazy House.
- 5.20 Chigachook and the Lone Hunter.
- 5.44 Abbott and Costello.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 p.m. Nationwide.
- 6.20 Athletics: European Championships.
- 7.10 Mission Impossible.
- 8.0 Paul Temple.
- 8.50 The Fifties revived.
- 9.0 News.

BBC-2

- 11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Pats' Day.
- 6.35-7.0 p.m. Open University: Arts 26.
- 7.30 News.
- 8.0 Bird's-Eye View: Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

- 8.50 One in Ten: Country Joe McDonald.
- 9.0 Stage 2 presents: "Uncle Vanya," by Anton Chekhov, with Freddie Jones, Anthony Hopkins, Ann Bell, Roland Culver.
- 11.5 News.
- 11.10 Late Night Line-up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

- 1.45 p.m. Juggernaut: Heart of an atomic reactor for India.
- 2.10 Tales of Edgar Wallace.
- 3.10 Time to Remember: 1915 — The Eleventh Hour.
- 3.35 Paulus.
- 3.50 Yoga for Health.
- 4.20 Matinee: "The Heiress," with Sybil Thorndike.
- 4.50 Sooty Show.
- 5.15 Ace of Wands.
- 5.45 News and Sport.
- 6.0 Cooking Price-wise: Gulf Coast, Hawaii, Indonesia.
- 6.25 Laurel and Hardy.
- 6.30 Crossroads.
- 7.0 Smith Family.
- 7.30 Coronation Street.
- 8.0 The Saint.
- 9.0 Public Eye.
- 10.0 News: Helsinki Games.
- 10.35 Mountbatten: The Last Viceroy.
- 12.35 Wrestling.
- 12.55 a.m. Sing True: Leonard Peacock.
- ANGLIA — 4.20 pm Anglia News, 4.35 Remembrance, 4.50 Sooty Show, 5.15 Ace of Wands, 5.45 News, 6.0 About Anglia, 6.35 Crossroads, 7.0 Odd Couple, 7.30 Coronation Street, 8.0 Mannix, 9.0 Public Eye, 10.0 News.

- News, 10.35 It's Tarbuck! 11.5 Wrestling, 11.50 Reflection.
- CHANNEL — 3.5 p.m. Just Routine, 3.55 Landscapes with Ponies, 3.58 Pinewings, 4.5 Puffin, 4.58 Birdy, 5.00 News, 5.05 Tea Break, 5.10 Sooty Show, 5.15 Ace of Wands, 5.45 News, 5.48 Report West, 5.50 Crossroads, 5.55 Jokers Wild, 6.00 Coronation Street, 6.05 Champions, 6.10 Public Eye, 10.6 News, 10.10 Wrestling, 12.05 am. Weather, Close.

- HTV WEST (As Above except) — 4.04-4.05 p.m. Report West, 9.01-9.05 Report West.
- HTV WALES — 6.01-6.15 p.m. Y Dydd.
- HTV CYMRU/WALES — 6.01-6.15 p.m. Y Dydd.

- WESTWARD — 3.5 p.m. Just Routine, 3.55 Landscapes with Ponies, 3.58 Pinewings, 4.5 Puffin, 4.58 Birdy, 5.00 News, 5.05 Tea Break, 5.10 Sooty Show, 5.15 Ace of Wands, 5.45 News, 5.48 Report West, 5.50 Crossroads, 5.55 Jokers Wild, 6.00 Coronation Street, 6.05 Champions, 6.10 Public Eye, 10.6 News, 10.10 Wrestling, 12.05 am. Weather, Close.

- NORTHERN (Grande) — 3.0 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope, 3.25 Women Today, 4.0 Houseparty, 4.10 Diddy Plinky, 4.25 Crossroads, 4.50 News, 4.55 Sooty Show, 5.15 Ace of Wands, 5.45 News, 5.48 Report West, 5.50 Crossroads, 5.55 Jokers Wild, 6.00 Coronation Street, 6.05 Champions, 6.10 Public Eye, 10.6 News, 10.10 Wrestling, 12.05 am. Weather, Close.

- SOUTHERN — 2.50 p.m. It's All Yours, 3.25 Tomorrow's Horoscope, 3.50 Women Today, 4.0 Houseparty, 4.10 Diddy Plinky, 4.25 Crossroads, 4.50 News, 4.55 Sooty Show, 5.15 Ace of Wands, 5.45 News, 5.48 Report West, 5.50 Crossroads, 5.55 Jokers Wild, 6.00 Coronation Street, 6.05 Champions, 6.10 Public Eye, 10.6 News, 10.10 Wrestling, 12.05 am. Weather, Close.

- YORKSHIRE — 1.40 p.m. Play Better Golf, 2.15 Cricket: Yorkshire v. India, 4.5 Calendar News, 4.10 Matinee, 4.50 News, 4.55 Sooty Show, 5.15 Ace of Wands, 5.45 News, 5.48 Report West, 5.50 Crossroads, 5.55 Jokers Wild, 6.00 Coronation Street, 6.05 Champions, 6.10 Public Eye, 10.6 News, 10.10 Wrestling, 12.05 am. Weather, Close.

- WEST & WALES (RTV) — 3.0 p.m. Cricket: Yorkshire v. India, 4.5 Calendar News, 4.10 Matinee, 4.50 News, 4.55 Sooty Show, 5.15 Ace of Wands, 5.45 News, 5.48 Report West, 5.50 Crossroads, 5.55 Jokers Wild, 6.00 Coronation Street, 6.05 Champions, 6.10 Public Eye, 10.6 News, 10.10 Wrestling, 12.05 am. Weather, Close.

- RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF — 2.25 a.m. News, 6.27 Farming Today, 6.48 Prayer for the Day, 7.00 Regional News, 7.00 Today News, 7.40 Papers, 7.45 Thought for the Day, 7.50 Regional News, 8.00 News, 8.05 Today, 8.10 Papers, 8.15 Thought for the Day, 8.20 Regional News, 8.25 News, 8.30 Today, 8.35 Papers, 8.40 Thought for the Day, 8.45 Regional News, 8.50 News, 8.55 Today, 9.00 Papers, 9.05 Thought for the Day, 9.10 Regional News, 9.15 News, 9.20 Today, 9.25 Papers, 9.30 Thought for the Day, 9.35 Regional News, 9.40 News, 9.45 Today, 9.50 Papers, 9.55 Thought for the Day, 10.00 Regional News, 10.05 News, 10.10 Today, 10.15 Papers, 10.20 Thought for the Day, 10.25 Regional News, 10.30 News, 10.35 Today, 10.40 Papers, 10.45 Thought for the Day, 10.50 Regional News, 10.55 News, 11.00 Today, 11.05 Papers, 11.10 Thought for the Day, 11.15 Regional News, 11.20 News, 11.25 Today, 11.30 Papers, 11.35 Thought for the Day, 11.40 Regional News, 11.45 News, 11.50 Today, 11.55 Papers, 12.00 Thought for the 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na Lifting of Rhodesia sanctions 'only one step to prosperity'

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, August 10

Rhodesian businessmen were warned tonight that settlement of the independence dispute with Britain and an end to sanctions would not automatically solve Rhodesia's problems, but would be only the first step in a "long, hard battle" to guarantee economic viability. The warning came from Mr. Allan Calder, the 59-year-old president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia (ACCOR). It was the first indication that the settlement odds to be sufficiently narrow to warrant giving businessmen a preliminary, if cautious, warning.

Treaty loopholes worry Britain

From our Correspondent, Geneva, August 10

Britain today began a campaign to put teeth into the Geneva Convention of 1922 which covers the meaning of the word "use". But Britain, with wide support, sees no reason why the protocol cannot be repeated in the present treaty.

Mr. Hainworth warned that the Geneva protocol left a legal loophole for nations to "retaliate" with germ warfare if they felt they had been the victims of such an attack. Without specific mention of the use of germ warfare, peaceful ends could quite easily be used in warfare.

Britain feels that a "legal enigma" exists, as some countries are not signatories to the Geneva protocol and they reserve rights to use germ and chemical warfare under certain conditions.

Britain accused of Sudan plots

Khartoum, August 10

Rebels against President Numeiri. A CIA agent told Steiner the British organised a rebellion against the President last year by followers of Sayed El-Mad, leader of the dissolved party.

Saudi Arabia had also helped Umma, which was dissolved with other parties, when General Numeiri seized power in May, 1969. The CIA had backed with more than \$5 million an uprising by Umma on the Nile river island of Aba in 1970.

The CIA agent was said to have told Steiner that the United States was interested in the southern secessionist movement only to cause confusion and spread sedition which could lead to the collapse of General Numeiri's regime. Britain and the US did not favour an independent Southern Sudanese State.

Steiner (40) is charged with leading warfare in the South against the Arab Government in Khartoum, smuggling drugs, spreading malicious rumour and entering the country without permission. He has pleaded guilty to the last charge and faces the death penalty on the others. — Reuters.

In London, the Foreign Office denied "emphatically" that Britain had helped a rebellion against President Numeiri or had plotted against Dr. Obote.

According to the statement, the United States, Israel, and Saudi Arabia had aided the Sudanese rebels.

Steiner said the British preferred the elimination of Obote and his replacement by General Amin who deposed Dr. Obote in January.

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To the authorities, the case of Keonoy Ballew is closed for all practical purposes. Just an unfortunate misunderstanding, according to the police records. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Connally, went so far as to concede there were a few minor administrative deficiencies and the Grand Jury recommended charges in police search procedures.

But Montgomery county's chief executive, Mr. James Gleason, who described the police action as perfectly proper, thought that was hardly necessary. "I have asked myself if there is anything that could have been done differently, then I just have to answer there was not," he said.

Mr. Ballew cannot give his own account. Since the night of June 7 when he was shot in the head by a police bullet he has been unable to speak. He is also paralysed down his right side and is given only a fair chance by his doctors of making a full recovery.

If the details were more uncertain the chances are that the shooting of this unknown 27-year-old print shop worker, passionate gun collector and former Scout, would scarcely register in comparison to such notorious incidents as the killing of the Chicago Black Panther leader, Fred Hampton.

But the facts are so little in dispute that the Ballew affair spread attention and has even forced an unlikely alliance between civil libertarian Democrats, and the International Rifle Association on the far Right of the American political spectrum.

It was at 8.30 on a Monday night that the mixed force of Treasury and police officers, acting on an informer's tip about illegal arms, descended on a small block of flats in Quebec Terrace, Silver Spring, a suburb of Washington.

Four of the five officers who knocked on the front door demanding entry were dressed in jeans, t-shirts, and dungarees. Inside the flat Ballew was in the bath and his wife, Saraluse, was changing in the bedroom and

had on only a pair of pants. Hearing the knocking, Mrs. Ballew asked: "Who is it?" She said this produced an unintelligible reply followed by renewed banging on the door.

The next moment, the police burst in using an S&W hattering ram to break down the steel door. Mrs. Ballew screamed to her husband that someone was breaking in. He grabbed an antique Colt revolver hanging loaded on the wall.

The first two officers who came through the door dressed in dirty jeans and t-shirts both had long mustaches. Ballew, still naked, took one look, raised his revolver and seconds later slumped to the hall floor.

As her husband lay in a pool of blood with a bullet in his brain, Mrs. Ballew said she began yelling: "Help, murder, get the police." She was then told by one of the plainclothes officers: "We are the police."

"Then why the hell are you shooting?" she asked hysterically. That question has brought demands for a thorough investigation from civil liberty advocates, Congressmen, and gun lobbyists outraged that a life-long member of the National Rifle Association should be gunned down in this way.

In the few seconds following police entry, nine shots were fired, eight by the police and Treasury agents, one by Ballew, which bedded itself harmlessly in a wall near where he was standing.

There was some doubt who fired first. Mrs. Ballew said it was the police, a claim that is supported by a US Treasury agent, William Seals, who said he fired as soon as he got through the door and saw that Ballew had a gun in his hand.

In a report made on the night of the shooting, Seals wrote: "At the time I first saw him he was aiming a revolver at me. This time I fired one round of my pistol at him and yelled: 'He's got a gun.' I fired once more and at the same time I heard weapons fired from behind me which I believe were covering my attempt to gain cover."

In the flat Federal agents seized five hand-grenades which they claimed were illegal as they had not been registered, though there is some doubt whether they can be reactivated. Nevertheless the Treasury Department said last week in its review of the case that if and when Keonoy Ballew recovered, he will be prosecuted on charges under the Federal Firearms Law. So the Ballew case is not quite closed.

"When somebody beats down your door," said Mrs. Ballew this week, "you don't think it's the police unless you've got a guilty conscience and unfortunately we didn't have a guilty conscience."

Gun lobby ally for liberals

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, August 10

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'Big' Minh urged to withdraw as protest gesture

From PETER A. JAY: Saigon, August 10

Pressure is mounting here for General Duong van "Big" Minh—the only candidate to surmount legal obstacles and qualify to challenge President Thieu—to withdraw from the presidential race as a gesture of protest. Some of General Minh's younger and more militant supporters are now arguing forcefully that only by his withdrawal can the election on October 3 be conclusively shown to be the pointless charade they say it has already become.

There is no sign yet that General Minh is heeding the notheads; there are some solid indications that he is not. But the threat of withdrawal may well be the general's strongest weapon, and he is keeping it very much on display.

However, while some of his men continue to sound the withdrawal theme, others are busily organising for the election.

Silent backing With the silent backing of the anti-war Buddhists of the An Quang Pagoda — next to Thieu's Government machine (and perhaps the Buddhists' best organized political force in the country — Minh's men have set up a national group called the "People's Movement" to prevent a fraudulent election.

A National Assembly member, Mr. Ho Ngoc Nham, the secretary-general of the movement, said it would provide pollwatchers on election day and during the campaign, teach voters how to detect vote-stealing tactics. By leading a campaign protesting against fraud and corruption it is generally believed in Saigon that General Minh has everything to gain and nothing to lose. "If he withdraws," said a Vietnamese journalist, "he has a reason. If he loses, he has the same reason. And if he wins, fraud is forgotten."

Among those who have publicly urged Minh to withdraw is Mr. Ly Qui Chung, National Assembly member and publisher, who wrote in his newspaper on Monday that there is no hope of victory while Thieu-appointed province chiefs and mayors supervise the elections.

But a much more moderate voice has been that of the general's young running mate, Mr. Ho Van Minh, the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly.

President Thieu's advisers say that if Minh withdraws, it will not be until after the election of National Assembly members on August 29.

Many of the general's supporters are running for House seats, and believe their chances would be jeopardised if General Minh withdrew before the election. Ho Van Minh, for example, is running for re-election to the Assembly from Saigon's Cholon section — a seat he would resign if elected vice-president.

If the House election appears reasonably honest, "Big" Minh's political advisers say, it will encourage the general to remain a presidential candidate — a not too subtle warning to both Thieu and the Americans that positive efforts to curtail fraud in an election will make it less likely that the next will be a washout.

A similar tactic was employed by anti-war Buddhists in the 1970 Senate election. Participation by the Buddhists, who boycotted the 1967 elections, was seen as a salutary development and efforts were made to keep them satisfied that they were being fairly treated. As it happened, nominees were successful.

This is seen by Western observers here as mitigating strongly against the Buddhists advising General Minh to withdraw. And it is widely believed that what the An Quang Pagoda advises, Minh will do. "Without the An Quang," a Buddhist politician said, "he can't win."

The first test of General Minh's resolve to remain as a candidate will come on August 24. If he withdraws after that time, he forfeits his \$3,000 bond which is required by law of all candidates. If he withdraws before then, his money is returned. He would also get it back after the election, under the law, if he received at least 20 per cent of the vote.

Few Vietnamese, however, believe that the bond will be a factor in the general's final decision whether to stay in the race. What it will take to make his mind up for him, nobody seems to know for sure. — Washington Post.



AM lined up for their first outing... the Polish quintuplets born last month. With their parents they were going for a ride in Gdansk

Controversy over origin of 'revolution' tape

Pretoria, August 10 The defence today failed in an attempt to ascertain how a tape recording was made of a meeting at which the Dean of Johannesburg was alleged to have said he believed in revolution.

The dispute over the recording came in the seventh day of the Dean's trial on 10 charges under the Terrorism Act during evidence being given by a police officer.

Warrant officer A. H. Helberg testified that at the meeting of the Black Sash organisation, an anti-apartheid women's Christian movement, which specialises in helping Africans, the Very Rev. Gonville French-Beytagh said he believed in revolution.

Prosecuting counsel, Mr. Johan Liebenberg, claimed privilege from revealing how the recording of the meeting was made on the grounds of public interest.

But Mr. Sidney Kentridge, defending, said this went beyond the ground of privilege. It meant he would not be able to ask the witness whether he was in the house or to ascertain the quality of the recording.

Mr. Kentridge said the evidence would be worthless if he could not ask questions about the quality of the recording, test whether errors were allowed to creep in, and check whether the witness could identify the speaker.

Mr. Liebenberg said the State would only produce evidence from what Warrant Officer Helberg had been able to hear through earphones. The presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Petrus Cillie, allowed the police officer — the State's sixth witness — to continue giving testimony.

Warrant Officer Helberg said he had made notes while recording and he referred to these notes during his testimony.

The policeman was not alone in his desire to stay on. Hundreds of other summer visitors want to stay too — and this complaint to the Israelis could well boom around. For many of the visitors are West Bank refugees who are not allowed back to live. For the occupied Arabs, the absence of their relatives is the biggest single hardship of occupied life.

The long hair of the orthodox Jew and the long hair of the pop generation had to meet somewhere. They have met in the person and the entourage of Shlomo Carlebach, the singing, swinging rabbi from New York. He is on-scene in Jerusalem again this year, with his band of soulful strumming, recorder-playing, chassidic-dancing players and singers. The Mea Shearim, Jerusalem's ringleted, orthodox quarter, will never be the same again. This year Carlebach coincided with the lamentation and he came in serious mood. He has been holding a disputed piece of land with no recognised leaders and no apparent unity on what its inhabitants want.

prefer the Jordanians back, or to stay under the Israelis. The man stopped his cab in a quiet place, turned round and said solemnly, "The Israelis — any day."

The visitor was a police officer who told me he had been pensioned off "because I am a Palestinian." He plans to try to persuade the Israelis to let him stay and no doubt they will find a use for him.

The story sounds like Israeli propaganda but I had it from the man himself, in the house of his brother who is one of the West Bank's noted nationalists. To be called better than Jordan "is of course a badge of honour."

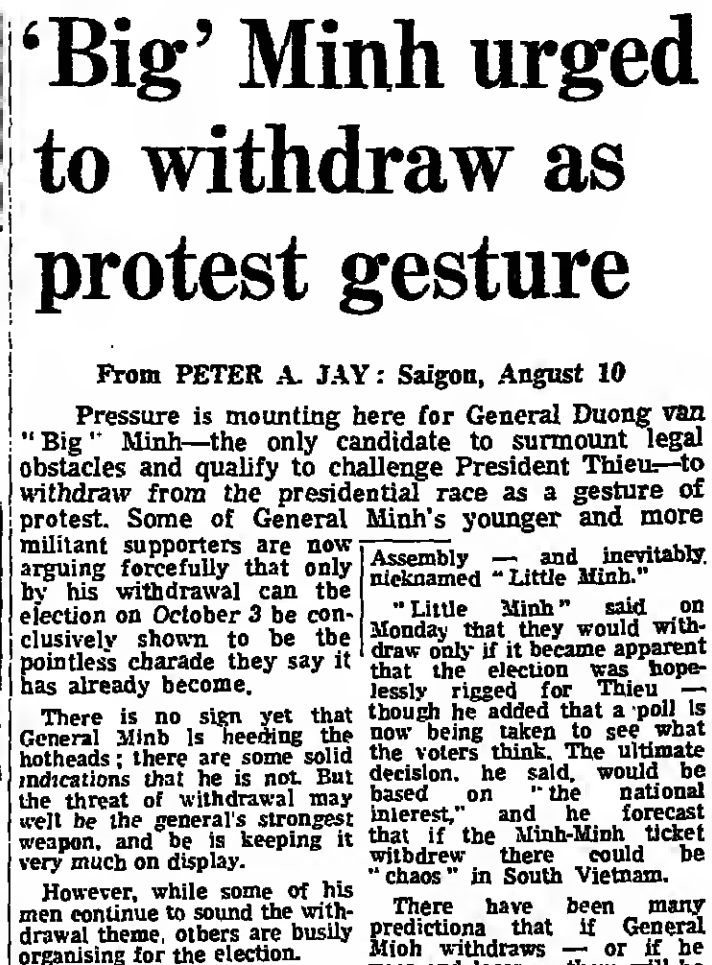
When do tourists look more like occupied Arabs? When they're summer visitors — the borders of Arab relatives of residents for whom General Dayan throws open the gates once a year. One of these, from Amman, asked his Jerusalem taxi-driver to tell him "honestly," whether he would

Co-existence with a profit on the edge of West Jerusalem

that my friend, who was sitting next to me, was not served any lunch. He explained ruefully, "I never eat here. The place isn't kosher."

In the pre-State days, the Rotary Club of Jerusalem used to be mixed. ("It was awfully anti-semitic really"). After 1948 there was an Arab one on the Arab side, a Jewish one on the Israeli side. Reunification in 1987 put the Arab club in a ghastly rotarian dilemma. Not to fraternise would have been against all the rules. So it committed har-kiri and dissolved itself, leaving only the Jewish club, with no drinks and, for some, no food either.

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General 'Big' Minh

President Thieu's advisers say that if Minh withdraws, it will not be until after the election of National Assembly members on August 29.

Many of the general's supporters are running for House seats, and believe their chances would be jeopardised if General Minh withdrew before the election. Ho Van Minh, for example, is running for re-election to the Assembly from Saigon's Cholon section — a seat he would resign if elected vice-president.

If the House election appears reasonably honest, "Big" Minh's political advisers say, it will encourage the general to remain a presidential candidate — a not too subtle warning to both Thieu and the Americans that positive efforts to curtail fraud in an election will make it less likely that the next will be a washout.

A similar tactic was employed by anti-war Buddhists in the 1970 Senate election. Participation by the Buddhists, who boycotted the 1967 elections, was seen as a salutary development and efforts were made to keep them satisfied that they were being fairly treated. As it happened, nominees were successful.

This is seen by Western observers here as mitigating strongly against the Buddhists advising General Minh to withdraw. And it is widely believed that what the An Quang Pagoda advises, Minh will do. "Without the An Quang," a Buddhist politician said, "he can't win."

The first test of General Minh's resolve to remain as a candidate will come on August 24. If he withdraws after that time, he forfeits his \$3,000 bond which is required by law of all candidates. If he withdraws before then, his money is returned. He would also get it back after the election, under the law, if he received at least 20 per cent of the vote.

Few Vietnamese, however, believe that the bond will be a factor in the general's final decision whether to stay in the race. What it will take to make his mind up for him, nobody seems to know for sure. — Washington Post.

What are you fighting for? she demanded. He looked her in the eyes and murmured that whatever it was, it was not for the right not to eat pork.

I am sorry for Her Majesty's consul-general in Jerusalem, Mr. Snodgrass. When he gave the Queen's birthday party this year, one Israeli guest invited not only declined but wrote to the "Jerusalem Post" giving his reason. It was that he knew from past occasions that the food would be far from kosher. He argued that British diplomats, even at home in London, put itself out to satisfy the dietary fads — "even the most outlandish" — of its guests. So, of course, is in East Jerusalem, where Mr. Snodgrass does not officially recognise as being in Israel.

The Snodgrass party made history in another way. It was the first time for ages that prominent Jews and Arabs met socially at an official gathering. At every other level, from long-

haired pot sessions in the Old City to intellectual dinner parties at the Hebrew University, get-togethers become increasingly jolly. But anything which is halfway official is still turned down by the Arabs. Snodgrass seemed to have got away with it because everyone, Jews and the Arabs, but the Jews and the Arabs kept to their separate corners of the lawn. Like shy boys and girls.

All this seemed to combine in the bad plight of the Jerusalem Rotary Club, which I was invited to address. It was a brooding hot day but nobody offered me a drink when I arrived, or later, or any time. "We used to lunch at the King David Hotel but it got more and more expensive," the organising secretary explained. So now they lunch across the road at the YMCA, which is dry. The rotaryists were all drunk in water — even the eighth birthday of a noted Jerusalem artist. Matters were not made more convivial when I noticed

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HOME NEWS

Continuing strife 'could kill Tyneside shipyards'

By ROSALIND MORRIS

Sir John Hunter, chairman of the Swan Hunter group, said yesterday that the group's five Tyne shipbuilding yards, closed because of an unofficial strike of 2,800 ancillary workers, could close permanently if industrial relations at the yard did not become more stable.

Sir John was speaking at a hastily-called press conference at the group's headquarters an hour before shop stewards met officials of the General and Municipal Workers' Union to discuss a union recommendation that the strikers should accept an offer they have already rejected. The decision rests with a mass meeting of the strikers to be held in Wallsend on Friday morning.

Crises vex unions

By our Northern Labour Correspondent

The crises facing two of Britain's biggest shipbuilding groups — UCS on Clydeside and Swan Hunter on Tyneside — will be the main items of discussion when leaders of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions meet in York today.

Although the troubles differ in cause, the effect, from the unions' point of view, could be equally serious. The strike of ancillary workers on Tyneside now presents a serious threat to the jobs of more than 10,000 workers, while on Clydeside about 6,000 shipyard employees will lose their jobs if the Government's proposals for UCS go ahead.

On the UCS crisis, the unions represented on the subcommittee of the shipbuilding subcommittee are expected to support the protests gathering force among the Labour movement in Scotland. The unemployment situation in Scotland is a deepening cause for concern among leaders of the confederated unions, which represent about three million workers in key British industries. So, although some unions might not be entirely happy about the tactics of the UCS shop stewards, they are obliged to applaud their efforts for focussing attention on the problems.

The Swan Hunter situation is, if anything, more delicate for the unions. The strike by 2,800 members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers which has closed all the group's yards has gone through normal negotiating channels, and the other unions are virtually obliged to stand by and allow the struggle to continue.

There is little doubt, however, that the other shipyard unions will try, by unofficial means, to bring about a resumption of work, partly because 8,000 of their members who are involved in the dispute are idle for the second week running, and also in the light of the wranglings from Sir John Hunter yesterday about the future of the yards.

An added complication is the considerable strain under which most negotiations in British shipyards are conducted now. The employers want common craft pay rates across the industry, and although several unions would agree to this, the Boatmakers' Society, whose members regard themselves as the elite craftsmen of the shipyards, are continuing to resist it.

As a result, pay claims are still negotiated separately in most yards and this has led to the "leapfrogging" situation at the Swan Hunter yards, where the present strikers come at the end of a line of sectional claims. If Swan Hunter survives the present strike, the boatmakers are almost certain to begin a new cycle of negotiations.

Hospital theatre

One of the two operating theatres at York County Hospital, where two women died of blood infections after operations, has been declared safe, but for emergency operations only.

Swan Hunter, the biggest shipbuilding consortium in Britain, has an order book worth £250 million, but work worth nearly £100 million has been held up for over a week because of the strike.

The group lost £8 million on shipbuilding last year and the present dispute is costing £200,000 a week in overheads alone.

Swan Hunter has conducted pay negotiations this year with almost every shipyard union.

Research climate changed by universities' scheme

A £600,000 scheme to promote more collaboration between universities and industry has "changed the climate over research and consultancy," Dr George Bosworth claimed yesterday on behalf of the University Grants Committee.

Dr Bosworth, an industrialist who is now Director of the Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, is chairman of a UGC subcommittee on cooperation between universities and industry. This is designed to encourage universities to gear a larger proportion of their output to the needs of industry in the physical, biological, and social sciences, as well as in the technological disciplines, and in both teaching and research.

Up to £1 million was set aside to finance projects, but insufficient satisfactory ones were put up to the UGC and only two-thirds of this sum was spent between 1968 and 1972. An assessment of 32 of the 45 projects that did get support suggested to the UGC that only two-thirds of these were wholly or partially successful.

The UGC feels that some of the projects failed because they were unable to attract the necessary industrial support — particularly in the recent recession — and that others failed because the universities carried

and has faced two damaging strikes by fitters. One of these disputes caused the closure of the group's two ship repair yards on the Tyne for over three months.

Sir John said the closure of Swan Hunter would have a "cataclysmic" effect on Newcastle. "The tragedy of the thinking is that people won't believe closure is possible until it is too late," he added. "They think it cannot happen here but I am sure it can."

He was sure most people realised where their interests lay, but there was a minority which caused trouble. "It seems to me to be quite wrong if, as soon as you have negotiated an agreement for three years, you ask for it to be varied," he said.

Sir John criticised the holding of union meetings during negotiations. "I do not see why they have shop stewards to negotiate with the company if they have not got a mandate from their men," he said.

Alderman Andrew Cunningham, northern regional secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said later that he "categorically rejected Sir John's criticisms of shipbuilding workers and unions."

After meeting of about 50 shop stewards he said he got tired of management and other people in the industry continually blaming the British worker for managerial inefficiency.

He added: "I do not accept that the British shipyard worker is responsible for the state of the industry today. This is something that has overtaken British industry."

"It does not improve industrial relations for a man like Sir John Hunter, who has just had an enormous increase, to blame the poorly-paid worker, who is on £17 a week."

College buildings on stamps

By our Education Correspondent

Out inadequate industrial consultation and preparatory work. About £200,000 could be allocated in any one year, but only £93,350 was apportioned for 1970, and applications tailed off towards the end of the year.

The universities and UGC discovered more evidence that the longer courses for industrial personnel, marketing manager with employers and potential students. In full-time courses the best length appeared to be one or two weeks, while intensive

technical courses which need to be longer were more likely to succeed if arranged in self-contained segments, where each segment could be taken separately or by part-time study.

Dr Bosworth emphasised that individual universities had other industrial-linked research and teaching projects apart from this scheme. He thought that pressing current problems were bound to excite some of the country's best brains, but the UGC had no intention of turning the universities into vocational training institutions.

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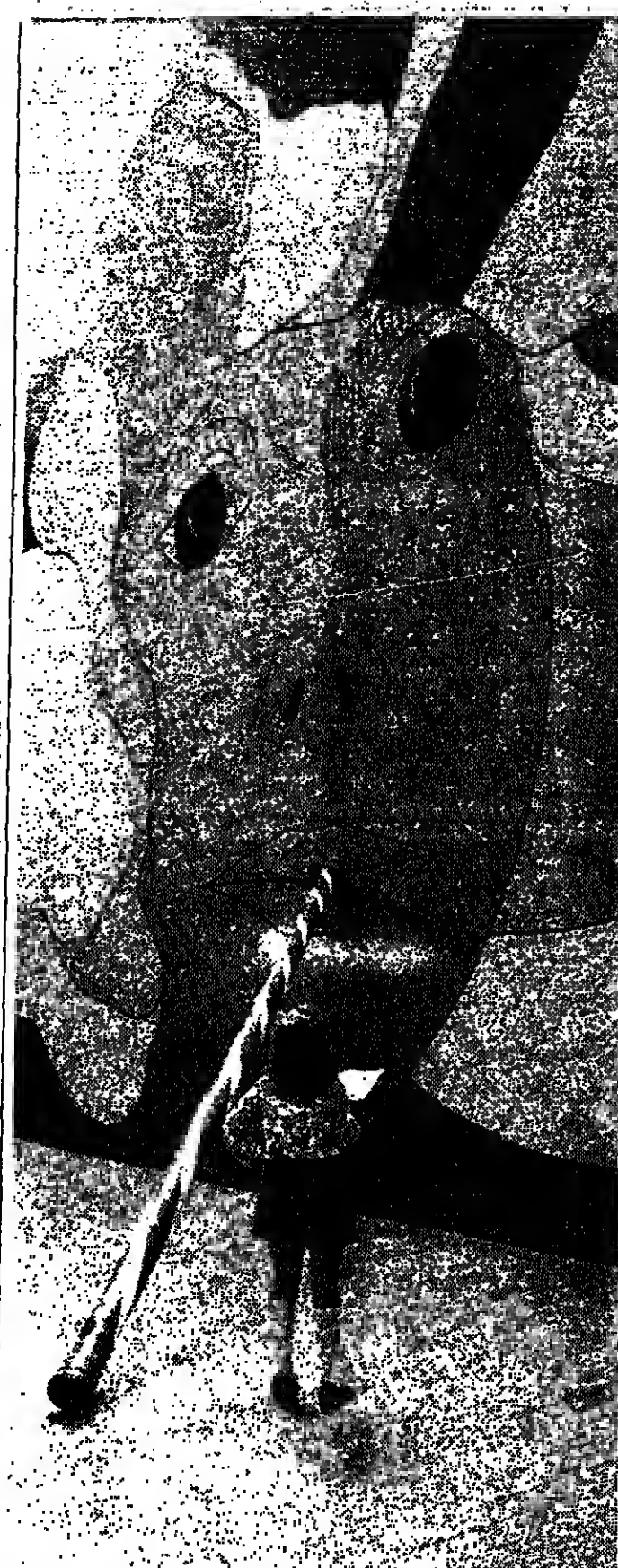
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"It's Chewy 1971" by Alistair Allen is in an exhibition opening today at Alexandra Palace where the work of more than 100 professional artists who live or work in the Greater London area will be on display until August 30. The exhibition, called Art Spectrum London, will include events staged in the Great Hall

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Editor chosen for new 'Ink'

The 'sink of iniquity'—by a judge

By our own Reporter

John Gerasi, an American revolutionary author and political scientist, will edit the next issue of "Ink" sister publication of "OZ." The paper will be published on Monday and will concentrate on repression in Britain.

Mr Gerasi is lecturer in political science at the University of Paris, Vincennes. He is working on a political biography of Jean-Paul Sartre. Other works include books on revolutionary politics and techniques and an edition of the collected works of Che Guevara.

Mr Andrew Fisher, a director and co-editor of Ink Publishers Ltd., said yesterday that future issues of "Ink" would be published in response to specific events, mostly those arising from the "OZ" trial and its repercussions.

The paper would in future be "a more political" in content, and would drop its normal features—such as reviews of films, books, and records and articles of general interest—to concentrate on a specific topic.

He said the company was still solvent and a printer had been found to bring out Monday's 16-page edition. "Ink's" regular staff was on leave and the paper was being produced by volunteer labour until regular weekly publication was resumed in September.

Another project of Ink Publishers Ltd. is a book on the "OZ" trial—under way. Mr Fisher said, and would be printed early next month. The book was being written by Mr Geoffrey Robertson, an Australian who was a defence lawyer in the "OZ" trial. The next "OZ" magazine would be published on September 18.

Inquiry into cruelty claim

An inquiry is to be held into an allegation of cruelty to patients at St Augustine's mental hospital, Chatham, near Maidstone.

Mr William Reynolds, secretary of the group hospital management committee, said yesterday: "We've had one complaint alleging minor cruelty or unkind treatment to patients by members of the nursing staff. Two members of the hospital management committee have investigated the complaint and in view of the gravity of the allegations an inquiry will be held."

Mr Reynolds said that Kingsland was not a "cynical purveyor of hard-core pornography." His magazine, which cost 40p, was intended to pro-

vide much needed information for adults, although clearly some of the material might offend, disgust some people.

Mr Sherborne said that editorial material would now be submitted to an editorial panel of advisers in psychology, sex education and consumer opinion would be taken into account.

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Two men who were alleged to have wanted the "OZ" to sell obscene photographs of youths—recruit models were each sentenced to a maximum three years' imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

They were Andrew Prichodsky (24) and Keny Edward O'Neill (32), both of North Common Road, Ealing, London, and also of Elm Court, Harrowby Street, London.

They admitted possessing obscene photographs for publication for gain. Pleas of not guilty to conspiring to publish obscene photographs were accepted.

Judge Edward Clarke, congratulating the police, said by "sink of iniquity" was uprooted and disclosed.

He told the accused: "You set up an organisation with photographic equipment where you decided you would take obscene pictures of boys between nine and 18."

"For that purpose I am satisfied you went and found these boys and took them to your rooms and virtually seduced them into providing you with these photographs and you set up an organisation whereby you would market those photographs for profit. This is hard-core pornography at its worst, coupled with a very strong element of corruption of youth."

Mr Prichodsky suggested that he should have a drink and invited the youth back to his flat, apparently to see a collection of photographs of famous people.

Police took possession of about 1,800 photographs.

Magazine's articles were obscene

The publishers and the general manager of the magazine "Curious" were fined at Marlborough Street Court, London, yesterday for obscene articles in three issues.

Kingsland Lott Publishing Company, of Fleet Street, was fined a total of £150 with 25s costs. Clara Wilson Kingsland, its general manager, of Clifton Avenue, Dulwich, London, was fined a total of £75. They pleaded guilty to summonses brought under the Obscene Publications Act.

Detective Sergeant Peter Warren agreed with Mr Montague Sherborne, defending, that the court was in dealing with "an OZ" situation. He said, during cross examination, that Kingsland had been anxious that the magazine should not come into the hands of children.

Mr Sherborne said that Kingsland was not a "cynical purveyor of hard-core pornography." His magazine, which cost 40p, was intended to provide much needed information for adults, although clearly some of the material might offend, disgust some people.

Mr Sherborne said that editorial material would now be submitted to an editorial panel of advisers in psychology, sex education and consumer opinion would be taken into account.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the sender may be sent to the Guardian at 21, John Street, London, W.C.1, or to the local office of the Guardian (telephone numbers only) in London: 01-437 7013 or



Pictures
by
Robert
Smithies
and
Don
McPhee



Belfast, Tuesday: Top, women in the Falls Road area clattering dustbin lids on the pavements to distract troops. Above, refugees from Ardoyne at the Glencairn Community Centre. Right, Father Hugh Mullan, aged 40, of St John's RC Church, Falls Road, who was shot dead during exchanges on Monday night. For right, a woman, guarded by troops, retrieving possessions from her burned out home in the Ardoyne area

'Opponents of violence' arrested

By Simon Hoggart in Belfast

are totally opposed to the present Stormont Government. It is claimed that there is no evidence that more than a handful have even informal connections with the terrorists.

Those arrested include Mr John Murphy, a young printer and a member of People's Democracy Mr Murphy is not prominent in the movement and his main activity has been printing leaflets on his litho press.

His wife says they were woken at 4.20 on Monday morning by four soldiers who removed Mr Murphy from his point in an army vehicle. Mrs Murphy, who comes from Lancashire and is a graduate of Queen's University, said: "The soldiers were very polite, not at all rough, and seemed to be expecting us to jump out of bed with machine-guns."

"We were both totally stunned. We knew internment was on the cards and I privately thought it might be a good idea for the terrorists, but it did not occur to either of us that John might be arrested. He has always been totally opposed to any kind of violence."

Mrs Murphy has no idea where her husband is, and her solicitor has been unable to discover why he was arrested or how long he will be detained.

At least eight other PD members, most of whom have been prominent on public platforms in various parts of Northern Ireland, have been arrested. A number managed to escape after being warned by telephone early on Monday morning. One PD man in Armagh, Mr Nial

Valley, escaped one minute before the soldiers arrived and is now reported to be in Dublin. A family friend, Mr Michael Charnley, an English law student, was arrested instead. It was claimed that soldiers said they had orders to arrest every male aged 18 or over in the house. Mr Charnley was taken to Goff Barracks in Armagh and released an hour later after an interview. He spoke highly of the soldiers' courtesy.

Large numbers of Provisional leaders were able to escape the mass arrests, some because they had left home some time ago anticipating internment, others because they received tip-offs minutes before the soldiers arrived. Some went over the border and others are thought to be hiding in barricaded Roman

Catholic streets in Belfast. Some estimates suggest that as few as 15 Provisional leaders have been captured, although a spokesman for the CRA said the figure of Provisional sympathisers might be much higher.

Another member of PD who was arrested was Mr Michael Farrell, who became prominent when he helped to lead a nonviolent march from Belfast to Londonderry in 1969. His wife Orla, aged 25, said: "We were woken at 4.30 on Monday morning by the sound of someone ripping the front door off. We have had a number of threats and I believed that someone was coming in to murder us. The soldiers handcuffed my husband's hands behind his back and led him away. I have no idea at all where he is."

Mrs Judith McGoffin, whose husband John was arrested, said: "We have all been

Police act to plug arms pipeline

By PETER HARVEY

Security services and police were last night preparing to counter attempts to smuggle arms and explosives into Ulster from other parts of Britain. The Special Branch has received reports that Republican sympathisers and members of the IRA in England are gathering weapons.

The Special Branch also strengthened its guard on the Cabinet, as fears grew that the situation in Northern Ireland might lead to attempts against Ministers' homes and lives.

Large quantities of explosives and weapons have often been sent with remarkable speed to terrorists in the Province. More guards have been put on army depots and explosives stores in England, Scotland, and Wales. Mines, building sites, and air and seaports are being watched.

The security services believe men attempting to escape internment may attempt to enter England. The names of men who usually live in Ulster and of IRA officials in this

country have been circulated to all forces.

Airlines operating flights to Dublin and Belfast from Manchester are helping the Special Branch. BEA which has three flights to Belfast daily, is giving police the names of passengers.

The World Council of Churches in Geneva yesterday sent a telegram to its Irish member churches asking to help any inter-Church peace-making effort.

The council consists of about 240 Protestant, Anglican and orthodox Churches.

In the telegram the council president, Dr Eugene Carson Blake of the United States, said: "The World Council of Churches stands ready to facilitate any ecumenical reconciling and peace-making effort you men who usually live in Ulster and of IRA officials in this

At camp on the coast...

From PETER HILLDREW in Londonderry

Soldiers in watchtowers were yesterday guarding the Magilligan Army Barracks in Co. Londonderry, where 60 men from the City of Derry and surrounding areas are being detained.

The public were being brusquely turned back and a road block was set up several hundred yards from the gates. The camp is a depressing collection of old Nissen huts and low wooden buildings surrounded by two barbed wire fences.

A tradesman returning from the camp said he had seen two groups of about 10 internees, still dressed in their ordinary working clothes, being marched under armed guard between two buildings. "They looked worried, and who wouldn't, but some of them did wave to me," he said.

The barracks are built out on the flat, empty peninsula of Magilligan Point, about 10 miles west of Coleraine at the mouth of Lough Foyle. The Irish Republic is only a mile away across the Strait.

The internees appear to be held in a group of four newer, single storey wooden buildings in one corner of the camp, surrounded by 10ft coils of wire with searchlights on posts overhead. The watchtowers are at each corner of the perimeter, with a wide view over the surrounding marshes.

They are on scaffolding and look new, but they were apparently built several months ago. This perhaps indicates that the camp was being prepared some time ago.

The barbed wire entanglements have also been reinforced and sandbags have been set up.

Britain closes loophole

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Government is to close a legal loophole in the European Convention on Human Rights which would otherwise allow internees in Northern Ireland — or their families — to take action in the courts against the new regulations setting up internment camps.

Britain will notify the Council of Europe in Strasbourg that she is implementing the provisions of Article 15, which provides for suspension of fundamental freedom in a war situation or similar emergency. This has been done once before, two years ago, when Northern Ireland problems led London to take emergency measures with mass arrests of suspects.

The provisions of Article 15 of the convention forbid internment and the holding of suspects without the right of trial.

Heath criticised for sailing

A Londonderry Opposition MP, Mr John Hume, last night criticised Mr Heath for sailing while there is anarchy on the streets of Belfast. "It was irresponsible," he said.

"If the same thing was happening in Liverpool or Birmingham, I find it difficult to believe Mr Heath would behave in the same manner."

Republic wants complete rethink

From ALAN SMITH in Dublin

A serious diplomatic split between the British and Irish Governments is now clearly signalled, over internment and the future government of Northern Ireland.

Dr Patrick Hillery, the Irish Foreign Minister, was leaving Dublin last night for meetings with British Ministers, urgently requested by Dublin. He is likely to demand a full reappraisal of British policy in the short and long term.

Dublin wants immediate action to calm the fears of the Catholics in the North and, if possible, to stop more shootings. In the long term, it means serious consideration of open-ended talks, and a future Government of North Ireland with Brian Faulkner.

At its simplest, the view in Dublin (which is outwardly calm but inwardly furious) is that Mr Faulkner has irreparably damaged whatever claim he or any Government which could follow him might have to deal impartially with both communities.

South of the border, internment appears to spell the end of Faulkner, and of Stormont. It may be a matter of weeks or months, it may be that London should consider removing him. The Irish Government seems prepared at present for a con-

frontation considerably tougher than the exchanges which have taken place up till now, sometimes in somewhat ambiguous diplomatic terms.

Whatever the British reply is, a new phase in the relations between Britain and the Irish Republic seems to have begun. If this initiative should lead to talks, either now or later, between London, Dublin, and Belfast, it is quite likely that Dublin would feel unable to accept the Northern Irish Prime Minister as representing Northern Ireland and would expect Opposition members of Stormont to be invited to the conference table.

Dublin has been considerably angered that Brian Faulkner has been allowed "to play the Orange card." He has contrived to get British military support for the round-up of leaders of the Catholic community, for the appeasement of the Protestant community. It has aligned the army with the Protestants, confirming the worst suspicions of the minority.

The other part of Mr Faulkner's internment package — banning Orange parades for six months — is not seen in the

Republic as any kind of a bargain.

Internments, if necessary, ought to be a purely security issue. The Dublin argument would run: Banning parades is a political matter: they should be banned if and whenever they are provocative. Locking up Catholics of all descriptions without trial can in no way be balanced against banning Orange parades.

The British Government, it is strongly felt in Dublin, has been led blindly into this "bargain" with Brian Faulkner, which is as disastrous in its political implication as it has been, so far, in its consequences.

Relief effort stepped up

By our own Reporter

Relief organisations last night announced emergency plans to help victims of riots and fire in Northern Ireland.

The Salvation Army's Ulster divisions will open drill halls and buildings to refugees, and the Save the Children Fund's Belfast and Londonderry branches are to stay on duty round the clock. Money, equipment, and workers will be sent out into the riot areas with orders to give all possible aid to the injured and the

homeless — and the frightened.

"Our Red Shield services are also being strengthened, and these will be providing mobile canteens and medical aid."

The Save the Children Fund has given its Northern Ireland branches "carte blanche" to spend money on the problem immediately, and to get workers out into the areas where people are fleeing from their homes or caught up in the fighting. Emergency accommodation is also being prepared."



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A moment in history—Neville Chamberlain waving his "scrap of paper" at Heston aerodrome after his meeting with Hitler at Munich in September 1938. This photograph was taken by Tom Stittard, who retires this week after 46 years as a photographer with the Manchester Guardian and Evening News Ltd.

Father gets boy on 'trial'

A boy aged three living with his mother and "another man" should go to his father today for an eight-week trial period in an attempt to determine who should have custody of him, the Court of Appeal ruled yesterday. The mother's appeal against a decision of Mr Justice Payne in the Divorce Court 12 days ago was dismissed.

Lord Justice Salmon said that the parents were married in 1967 and in 1969 the mother left the father, taking the boy with her. She started living with another man. "In the ordinary way, all things being equal, the best place for a little boy of 3 is with his mother," the judge said.

But, Lord Justice Salmon said, the Divorce Court judge took the view in this case that things were not all equal. He had the advantage of seeing the parties. "The father has a good job, earning a substantial income. He impressed the judge as a man of high character and integrity. He has an excellent home where every care would be taken of this little boy of 3. The judge made no criticism of the mother. She was a good mother, devoted to the child.

The trouble was that the man she was living with was subject to a suspended sentence for fraud and was an undischarged bankrupt. He had three children and was divorced from his wife. Under the circumstances the boy would have a very unstable background.

Lord Justice Salmon said he hoped the mother, having the interest of the child at heart, would have the good sense not to tell the boy that he was to live permanently with his father.

Woman who took Pill died

The run-down city and the death of a woman who took the Pill, died from a heart attack, after taking the Pill for several years, the coroner said yesterday.

The woman, Mrs. Janet Clemson, aged 40, of 10, Clarendon Road, Slough, Buckinghamshire, died from a heart attack after taking the Pill for several years, the coroner said yesterday.

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Firemen beat London's 'worst fire since Blitz'

London's biggest fire since the Blitz was brought under control last night, more than 26 hours after it began. It was in a disused cold storage building in Bermondsey. The fire was among the most difficult faced in peacetime. More than 250 firemen and 62 appliances were called, millions of gallons of water and foam were used, and five firemen were injured.

As the fire roared through the eight-storey building, threatening to spread to adjoining warehouses and offices, firemen used pneumatic drills and sledgehammers to break through the walls and windows. Walls were in danger of collapsing because the wood beams were burned and steel girders buckled.

The fire was brought under control after tons of high expansion foam were pumped into the top three storeys. Fire officers said it was "precisely the sort of job we dread... everything was against us."

The building was heavily timbered and had been used for many years for storing butter and meat and as a result the wood was saturated in fat. The building was insulated with a thick lining of cork and rubber. "This added immeasurably to our problems," the firemen said.

"And to cap things, all the windows and all doors but one were concreted shut. This meant we could not get water in — or let the smoke out — until we smashed our way through the two walls and the insulation with drills, hammers, picks, and shovels. And the walls and roof were red hot while we were working on them."

Firemen who were working to penetrate the walls were sprayed from hoses on ladders high above. "It was a matter of what would go, and what would stay," the firemen said.

The fire is expected to smoulder for another 24 hours.

Mortuary mix-up inquiry

Whittington Hospital, Highgate, London, has tightened up its mortuary after a mix-up led to a mother being buried alive.

The hospital, which has a mortuary, said it was "very sorry" about the incident. The mother, Mrs. Margaret Powell, died of a heart attack. Her body was found in the mortuary, but it was not hers. The hospital said it was "very sorry" about the incident.

'Drastic action' on jobless urged

Leaders of the National and Local Government Officers' Association yesterday urged on the Government drastic action to curb rising unemployment.

The union's executive regards as "disastrous" the Government's policy of withholding support from industries vital to the economic wellbeing of the country, such as aircraft manufacture and shipbuilding, because they are unable to meet the narrow criteria of short-term profits.

NALGO thinks that the Robens Committee, while being independent assessors over the long term, should be reaching different conclusions, bearing in mind the Government's action over the past months in suspending credits to UCL and putting in a provisional liquidator.

The Government is urged to recognise the importance of increasing the scope of social and welfare services, and investment in the nationalised industries. The £100 millions public works programme for the regions would not create a sufficient number of new jobs, it is claimed.

The union says the rate of unemployment is placing an increasing strain on public resources. It points out that, in the year up to the end of June, £240 millions was spent on unemployment benefits and redundancy pay.

The Leeds branch of NALGO has threatened High Court action against the union's national executive council if it supports Britain's entry into the Common Market at the TUC Conference next month.

The dispute has developed over a conflict between an anti-Common Market resolution passed at the union's annual conference in June and a decision taken at a meeting of the council on Saturday to back Britain's entry.

New head of church in Wales

Dr Gwilym Owen Williams, Bishop of Bangor, who is an ardent advocate of Church unity, has been elected the seventh Archbishop of Wales since the disestablishment of the Church in Wales. He is 58.

It was the quickest election in the Church's history. It took the Church's electoral college, meeting at Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, yesterday only minutes to choose Dr Williams.

The new Archbishop was consecrated Bishop of Bangor in 1957, and will continue as bishop of the diocese. He is a vice-president of the British Council of Churches. Dr Williams, who succeeds Dr Glyn Simon, is one of the architects of a bold scheme to get five different denominations in Wales to sign a covenant for unity—a declaration of intent—as a major step towards the reunion of the Church of Wales.

The Churches — Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, and Presbyterian — have been asked to make their pledges by 1974.

Airport 'hard sell' sought

The East Midlands Airport at Leicestershire, Leicestershire, can have a profitable future but it needs to be more actively sold to potential users, says a report by Derby and Leicestershire Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The airport, which had a subsidy of £450,000 from the rates of its owner authorities Leicestershire and Nottingham county boroughs and the counties of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire, in 1970-1, could be making a profit by 1975, the report says.

It recommends that the runway should be extended to 10,000 feet by 1973-4; that passenger and freight facilities should be extended and an industrial estate should be developed; and that local people should be compensated for noise and nuisance from the airport.

The airport's development was progressing in a similar manner to other regional airports and there should be a steady growth of business during the 1970s.

The airport director, Mr E. C. Dyer, said yesterday that the airport's forecast of profit, if ability was a bit optimistic, it would be extremely difficult to cover the cost. The airport was considering an extension of freight facilities, he said.

It would be extremely difficult for the airport ever to become profitable without an extension of the runway, he said.

Unions will merge

The Watermen, Lightermen, Tugmen, and Bargemen's Union has merged with the Transport and General Workers' Union. Fewer than half of the union's 3,300 members voted in the ballot; 1,110 were in favour and 88 against.

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the TGWU, and Mr Bill Lindley, general secretary of the Watermen, Lightermen, Tugmen, and Bargemen's Union, welcomed the merger as a big contribution to unity of the trade unions on the Thames and throughout the port industry. The TGWU's membership is now well over 1,600,000.

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Fuller details of this appointment may be obtained by writing to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants., or telephoning BASINGSTOKE 29222 extension 500 or LONDON 01-839 1696 (24-hour "Answerphone" service) quoting G/7771/C.

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Social Services Department

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Applications are invited from qualified social workers for the post of Social Worker in the Social Services Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the care and supervision of children in the care of the Social Services Department. He will also be responsible for the company's reputation and for the recruitment and training of staff.

Qualifications: C.E. or equivalent, or equivalent with at least five years experience in sales and marketing in a similar position. Age 25-45, salary £2,500-£3,500 p.a. depending on experience. Car allowance and pension scheme. Car provided and used benefits. Please apply to: Mr. J. H. Hutton, The Firm, 10, The Quadrant, Birmingham B1 1TL.

CITY OF WAKEFIELD

DIRECTOR OF ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM

Applications are invited for the post of Director of the Art Gallery and Museum. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management and development of the Art Gallery and Museum. He will also be responsible for the company's reputation and for the recruitment and training of staff.

Qualifications: C.E. or equivalent, or equivalent with at least five years experience in sales and marketing in a similar position. Age 25-45, salary £2,500-£3,500 p.a. depending on experience. Car allowance and pension scheme. Car provided and used benefits. Please apply to: Mr. J. H. Hutton, The Firm, 10, The Quadrant, Birmingham B1 1TL.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

The Royal Free Hospital

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It is desirable that applicants should have a degree in Library Science or a similar qualification. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management and development of the Medical Library. He will also be responsible for the company's reputation and for the recruitment and training of staff.

Qualifications: C.E. or equivalent, or equivalent with at least five years experience in sales and marketing in a similar position. Age 25-45, salary £2,500-£3,500 p.a. depending on experience. Car allowance and pension scheme. Car provided and used benefits. Please apply to: Mr. J. H. Hutton, The Firm, 10, The Quadrant, Birmingham B1 1TL.

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Education

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Terms: Salary in scale £1,948 to £1,997 per annum; free family passages; children's education allowances; subsidised accommodation; generous terminal leave; free medical and dental attention; terminal gratuity 12½% of total emoluments, contract to the Government of Western Samoa for one or two years initially. Applicants should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, The United Kingdom.

For full details together with an application form and pamphlet about Western Samoa, please apply giving brief details of age, qualifications and experience to:

Appointments Officer
Foreign and Commonwealth Office,
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT
ADMINISTRATION,
Room 444, Eland House,
Stag Place, London SW1E 5DN.

OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

APPEAR ON PAGE 14

TOM HUTCHINSON Flickers of darkness from the past



BACK FROM THE past they flicker upon the present telly, solemn as hearsees in their intent, grey as a hang-over: the horror films, resurrected from the vaults into which they were shelved in the 1930s. Bela Lugosi, slim as the stake which eventually impaled him, stalks again those stupid, frightened girls in "Dracula". Boris Karloff, always one of filmdom's walking wounded, lumbers his bandaged body through "The Mummy". I eagerly await a scene with the stocky George Zucco, another shade to be brought out into the light of today: Mr Zucco was the man who gave real meaning to the description King Cobra, when Jack Palance was just a snarl in his mother's eyes.

For they were the Underground deities we admired most in my childhood, sickened as we were at parent-permitted children's matinees by Gene Autrey and Roy Rogers, whose everlasting cues for song were the cue for a rain of derisive orange peel those kids, eager for more positive action, in the cinema balcony.

But to see Yesterday's Fiends now, of course, is to see them fresh: they wither in the contemporary cock-crow. Their message can only be in the memory. They spoke to us then of a grim world we had always known but that grew up to be a different one. To view them you could only get in with an adult, for this before "X" marked the spot where the family audience died and "R" for Horror was the certificated proof that there

was something crawling nastily away under the stons of our exclusion. Parents wouldn't take us, so we would hang around outside the cinema—apparently oblivious, I realise now, of any sexual dangers—and ask any approachable adult to "take us in please, mister".

Our heroes rarely disappointed us: the preceding promotion and something of the skill of the film-making saw to that, even though occasionally there was a non-analytical feeling of something wrong, as in the famous "Frankenstein" scene when the Monster, trying to communicate with that small girl, destroys her. Why couldn't they have been friends? I thought, identifying with the relationship, believing that she should have been able to acquire this massive puppy, bolt and all. (It was only in later life, meeting Karloff a softly-spoken, cricket-adoring Englishman, I learned that he had fought in vain for a happier ending to the sequence. Karloff had felt that the girl's killing was aesthetically incorrect.)

Usually, though, the feeling was of complete satisfaction from what was seen: a tingling verification of the suspicion that all was not for the best in this best of all possible worlds, in spite of all that adults said. How inadequate by comparison were those yawn-through narrowels which showed a ranting Hitler paraded against a compromised commentary! We knew real evil by the way Bela's eyes lit up like glow-worms, the tailor's

dummy way he wore his evening suit for his one-way transfusions, like a gigolo at some matinee tea-dance. Boris lifted his hands to heaven for the life of lightning and we knew more about the falling Lucifer than any church could tell us.

It was too much to expect the films to work now, and they don't, confined as they are within the television set. Film archaeologists may index the name of those horror-specialising Hollywood directors—Tod Browning, James Whale, Karl Freund—with the kind of reverence to which enthusiasts are entitled. For me there are only occasional glimpses of brilliance, transmitted into the terms of those days from the early German cinema: the vast, smoky sets in which people scuttled like beetles; the jolting dissection with which Browning cut away just as the vampire's fangs are about to sink into the maiden's neck: a moment as sexually suggestive in retrospect as any chocolate-fake commercial.

But innocent and ludicrous as they seem today—and who can deny that the top-hatted Bela, striding towards a blood-letting, was not?—they still carry a burden of proof for any director who wants to lure us into a contemporary Otranto, to assure us that Transylvania lives! Their message was: never apologise, and certainly never explain. It is the thing to which you cannot put a name that is the true horror. Show us too little, never too much. Bring in psycho-analysis, for instance,

to explain the derangement of the senses and you have lost the supernatural to a more reasonable world of cause and effect.

Hitchcock understood this by presenting us with the Gothic fact of "The Birds" without recourse to material explanations for their malice. Roger Corman knew this in his marvelous clutch of horror comics, culminating in "The Fall of the House of Usher." It is something that the Hammer blows upon our nerves never even begin to understand. To see one of those films from the 1930s was, perhaps, in their best moments, to visit a graveyard: the Hammer movies only reveal a butcher's shop. Even the slicker, more persuasive, Roger Vadim in such films as "Viva and Virtue" has seen vampirism as a sexual contest, explainable in copulatory terms, thus slackening his stranglehold upon the suspension of our disbelief.

To see such myths through sexually-sophisticated eyes is to be blinded to the real nature of horror, one reason for the risible collapse of this current "The Mephisto Waltz," directed by the former surrealist director, Paul Wendkos. Looking at them now, I can see that, indeed, there was in those early films a kind of sexual mist that drenched the participants: the Vampire and the Monster were both master and slave in one; executioner and victim. But nothing was ever said about that, no reasons were given. With perhaps unconscious knowledge it was realised that when confines

become couches rationalisation moves in and there is no more subtextual. That our imaginations have not become completely brutalised to the supernatural. In a post-Buchenwald, continuing Mai-Lai world, is proved by Gorman's success and his own visual contempt for reasons that would bring his situations into an explainable context. Similarly, I sat recently with a large audience to watch Carl Dreyer's silent film "Vampyr," one of the greatest horror films where the fact of the fantasy dissolves into a kind of irrational fable, a photographed dream with all the dislocated timing of a dream. And nobody laughed.

So I do not believe that we have lost that sense of wonder, the need to want something to be slithering out there in the unnumbered dark beyond the range of our five senses. There is still that urge to escape from the real horror of actual existence: the suggestion of our being merely an accident. The kind of horror in the way that James Whale did when, a cripple, he had fallen into his swimming pool and drowned because he could make nobody hear and could not raise himself to the surface. Or the way that Bela Lugosi descended from his evil eminence to co-star with the Bowers Boys because he was on drugs and needed the money.

There's real darkness for you. To occasionally switch his other supernatural night is to armour ourselves, as though with wolfbane, against that accidental horror; to imply a counter-vision of light.

review

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Bargain Hunter

"BARGAIN HUNTERS," last night's offering in ITV's "Armchair Theatre" series, was (note the tense already) one of those jolly little plays that might have made to run a year in the West End but disappears into the box's dark maw leaving scant trace on the memory.

Bill Mollison's "Bargain Hunters" was a brightly dark comedy, a moral tale with traditional response-raisers like the worm who turns, and Mr and Mrs Greedy who are conned in their turn (and him a dentist), and the middle-aged sortie galvanised into action for the lust of a good widow. They sponged off his junk-shop, gloated once too often over the old master they bought for a song, and finished up having to buy back their own furniture after conniving at its theft.

You could see a touch of Ben Jonson, in a gentle way, a style reflected in the stereotype playing of Dudley Foster, that whom one can better adopt a smug mask, and of Dawn Addams similarly stylised as his tree and glossy wife. However deftly done, though, this approach would not have bailed us for an hour by itself, and it was Robert Lang, selling the opportunity for over-represented Welsh cinema, who gave the second half of the play its spark. A bit thin, then, overall, but polished.

FESTIVAL HALL

Hugo Cole

Gondoliers

THE D'OYLY CARTE production of "Gondoliers" seemed to have been pushed out of shape on the wide shallow RFH stage, with back projections instead of solid sets, erratic lighting effects, hectic chorus entrances through too narrow gaps, and the gondoliers tamely walking off at the end of Act 1 instead of embarking on their rehearsed. But it does successfully get away from many overworked traditions of performance. In fact, it is rather a mixture, some of the older members of the cast carrying on much as before in their way of delivering lines and producing their voices, while others have rethought their parts. Many of the onca hilarious, now embarrassing jokes, are played down; no one waits for laughs, bits of business are taken at many times the traditional speed. John Reed as the Duke of Plaza-Toro and John Wexley as Giuseppe in particular get away from stereotyped interpretations of their parts; no producer is credited, but I imagine that most of Anthony Bosch's productions of some years back survive: I seem to recognise his touch in the banquet of steaming hot spaghetti eaten on stage by the Duke and his entourage.

The chorus was below par on Monday—very few of their words got over; perhaps today looks come before voices, or perhaps the stage groupings dispersed sounds too much. There was some good solo singing. Linda Anne

Some of these notices appeared in late editions yesterday.

● A reference in Tuesday's review of John Walker's painting of Nigel Green's described the canvas in error, as being approximately 20 inches long by 8 inches high. The measurements should have been 20ft. by 8ft.



Kendyon dancers with the Chittrons Dance Theatre which opened at Sadler's Wells last night.

HE WILL be 90 in October. The caricature that Ronald Searls did of him from photographs for the recent "New Yorker" profile gave him an Eiffel Tower neck and made him look a cheerful 100. In fact he looks a cheerful 70, if that. The doctor is making him take pills to get his weight down, and he has recently shed a stone. (He shed three in a Nazi internment camp in 1941-2.) He is down to 12 stone 10lb now, only a few pounds over his boxing weight at school. And he's down to the last hole in his leather belt, and his bags still feel insecure. His wife will find someone in Speen to punch a new hole or two.

Wodehouse's favourite caricature of himself is the one Low did in the thirties, and a copy hangs near one of the numerous book-bulging alcoves in this house on Long Island. Low got him grinning, grey-bagged, creaseless, bald-headed, fiftyish, stoutish: as it might be the jolly games-master, Free Forester who had played for Sussex several seasons in the Hastings weeks, who had read for the Church, but had been floored by theology: that sort of chap.

Basket Neck Lane, Remsenburg, Long Island, New York. You might be in one of the bookier delis of Sunningdale or St George's Hill. The Speen station taxi-driver had to ask her way twice. The house isn't new, but it has WODEHOUSE in big white letters on the black rubber mat outside the front door. The house is white, with scarlet shutters, standing in its own 12 acres of grounds. They thought land in every direction to ensure privacy, but forgot that corner by the road there. "And now, dash it, they're building that house," a rich stockbroker very nice people. But we ought to have made sure of that last corner.

It is reminiscent, strongly, of Low Wood, the house they had at Le Touquet from 1935 to the day in 1941 when the Germans said "Aus, bitte!" But Low Wood was on a golf course (see that report on Valerie Twissleton by private investigator Claude "Mustard" Pott at the beginning of "June Fred in the Springtime"). And, for variety, you should have seen the villa in the hills behind Cannes they rented in the summers mid-way between the wars: own big marble swimming pool, rows of statues and own vineyard. Very Cyprien. Wodehouse could hardly hear his typewriter for the plashing of fountains.

Mrs Wodehouse bought the Basket Neck Lane house on impulse one morning when they were staying with the Guy Boltons a mile away. She has pulled it apart and together and is still considering fresh improvements. It is cool and chintzy inside, with a small bar-room in the kitchen, a very comfortable for Wodehouse: electric typewriter in the workroom; is reminiscent, slightly, of that captain's cabin where Kipling wrote on blue foolscap at Bateman's, back to windows, eyes front, nose to grindstone: no slacker he either—with many armchairs and sofas where when not typing, he can flop with notebooks and pencils and pipes. Very comfortable too for Mrs P.G., whose second care is the animals, four dogs, five cats, all except the aristocratic old dachshund fondling or strays who have long in decided the browsing and slouching was regular and good, and stayed for the duration.

Very comfortable too for Mrs Armine Wodehouse, widow of P.G.'s brother (cricketer, pianist, double first at Oxford and Newdigate Poetry prize-winner, theosophist and teacher in India). She has a very large and pillared of the well-run house, official remembrancer, detail-tender, chore-minder, punctuality - at - meals - or - you'll - upset - the - staff insistence. Her private Peke tends to attack the pacific dachshund and disrupt the quiet which she otherwise does so much to organise for all. A Polish maid, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., with "the best car in the district." A college boy who comes twice a week to cut the grass, tend the garden, and sweep the leaves in season.

Bird-tables hang from the orchard trees, and blue jays, grey squirrels, orioles, red-wing blackbirds with vivid orange shoulders, and many others scramble for the everlasting food which Mrs Armine W. goes round topping up from huckles. A pair of bobolinks, quail ("I say, is that what they are? You do know a lot about birds!") walk in among the scatterings from the hanging table, squirrels disperse black-birds, jays dive-bomb squirrels, and the time expensive groceries are flapped off to the grass.

It was a hot day. Mentally I always put the endless bamboozle weather of Blandings summers in the low seventies. Today on Long Island we were in the middle eighties before lunch, and on the patio I kept shifting the deeply upholstered armchair to keep myself in the shade. Wodehouse begged me to take my tie and coat off, and to keep them off.

"I say, what d'you make of 'Punch' these days?" Basil Boothroyd's book on Prince Philip... will that mean a knighthood for him? Guy Bolton's in London at the moment, and we may



P. G. Wodehouse

Jeeves will get a Christian name in P. G. Wodehouse's new tale of his gentleman's gentleman, to be published this autumn. Richard Osborne went to see the veteran humorist at his home on Long Island as Wodehouse approaches his 91st year

get news from him of the Jeeves musical that's been hanging fire so long. Musicals cost the earth to put on these days. They were hoping to get Derek de Marzio to write the book, and to have Charley Girl proved a long distance runner. What did you think of the Bertie Jeeves BBC television series? I thought them awfully good. Someone wrote an article about me in a London paper saying I didn't like them. He got it all wrong. I did. No, they haven't sold in America yet.

"I think that in the 15 years we've been here, I've only slept three nights away." Mrs P.G. joined us. "Plummie said, some years ago, that he was going to England with the Boltons. I went to Sachs in New York and bought him seven pieces of new luggage, a whole set, and then he said he wasn't going. The luggage is all in the attic, never used."

"Those chaps who came the other day and made me read a story into their cameras! That producer fellow. What a blighter! I hung up on him when he first telephoned. I hung up on him. I knew I didn't want to have anything to do with it."

"Well, then, the man phoned again within half a minute, and I had to answer it. He said 'I was talking to your husband half a minute ago and got cut off. Can I speak to him again?' I said 'No, he's gone out for a walk,' and he had. 'Can I do anything?'—and he said he wanted to come with his crew and get Plummie to read about 2,000 words of script into the cameras. So I innocently arranged a day, and Plummie wrote the 2,000 words. The crew came. The producer lay back in an armchair, with his feet on another chair, and he called me, what was it? 'Blythe? No, he's gone out for a walk,' and he had. 'Can I do anything?'—and he said he wanted to come with his crew and get Plummie to read about 2,000 words of script into the cameras. So I innocently arranged a day, and Plummie wrote the 2,000 words. The crew came. The producer lay back in an armchair, with his feet on another chair, and he called me, what was it? 'Blythe? No, he's gone out for a walk,' and he had. 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WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Fund raisers • Schiaparelli • Letter • New lines

In the beginning charity was love. Then it became synonymous with soup kitchens, sermons, and secondhand clothes, and now it seems to mean the big business of cash chasing'... LINDA CHRISTMAS looks at the professional fund raisers

IN THE BEGINNING charity was love. Then it became synonymous with soup kitchens, sermons, and secondhand clothes, and now it seems to mean the big business of cash chasing'... Linda Christmas looks at the professional fund raisers

It is firms in the area which may benefit from the graduates. Such fund-raisers rarely get involved in campaigns where wide-based appeals to the general public are involved. This kind of operation is much more difficult in many ways and calls for a high degree of PR and promotional work to create public awareness of the charity before the money can be raised. One such promotional organiser is Tony MP Jeffrey Archer. Three years ago he set up Arrow Enterprises and since then has gained more newspaper mileage than all the other firms put together. His Hope/Sinatra 'Night of Nights' last year is said to have raised nearly £200,000 for the United World Colleges, but how much for Mr Archer is anyone's guess. "One newspaper said I made £4,000. I told the next that this was wrong, so they put £3,000. Well, that's wrong, so now I suppose you will put £16,000." (Even if this figure is anywhere near right, it is still only 8 per cent of the total.)

For the record, Mr Archer is so fed up with all the sniping about his undisclosed fees from charity concerts that he intends to waive them in future. "I shall make my money out of organising the commercial enterprises of stars and then throw in a charity concert for free once in a while—like the one I am doing for Marlene Dietrich in September to raise money for the National Association for Mental Health."

Two or three charities a week knock on Jeffrey Archer's door for help. "Most of them you have never heard of and it rarely comes to anything. I always speak to them but I'm just not interested in organising a third-rate show for a third-rate charity... where's the money in that? If I took on all the work which came my way I'd want a staff of 500 and would need to work 23 hours a day, and that's not what life is for." In fact he has a staff of 11, "but a huge number of people to call upon."

When choosing a cause to help, Mr Archer asks himself whether the combination of the charity and his organisation will be able to produce the type of happening which will excite the public into giving up to £50 for a seat and which will enhance the reputation of all concerned. "I try to be exclusive, so that stars, real stars, will say I'm not going to appear in London unless Archer is doing the organisation. Royalty, you know, love to come to my concerts because they are so well organised and everything goes off just like that... snap fingers, snap fingers."

It must be said that Jeffrey Archer is in a class of his own. Whereas everyone else in the fund-raising field plays down his own personality, this bright young man with a gift for organisation and making money—"so much money that I'm constantly being urged to do more work abroad"—sounds unbelievably bumptious. Even in Young and Rubicam's vast Planned Public Relations outfit, John Graham, the head of the Fund Raising Division, is "mercifully without the trendy tight clothes and painted smiles of some of his associates." "We don't undertake fund-raising ourselves. We advise clients what to do and leave them alone to get on with it. There are very few people in the world who have the organisation necessary to put our plans into action. We can't help schools, for example, because they would need a

Charity begins in the office

Top: Jeffrey Archer. Below: Dr Michael Hooker (centre) with members of his staff at a conference



The fund raisers, an American import, have only been on the scene since the mid-fifties, and in that time have been greeted with mixed feelings, and treated with suspicion and distrust. It takes just one failure, the rumour of one large rake-off, and a few banner headlines to send the public muttering about next being feathered. Yet a year ago a report on charitable fund-raising carried out by the National Council of Social Service exonerated the majority of professionals from charges of excessive profit making. In a period of few years there had only been 19 complaints against fund-raisers—15 of these concerned high costs—and the NCSS was unable to unearth a scandal.

'Sources' book

The Council concluded that there was a need for greater understanding and appreciation by charities and their supporters of both fund-raisers and public relations consultants, and is now in the throes of producing a massive "source" book which will cover all aspects of charity management as well as provide a guide for both the public and charities on how to choose and when to use fund-raisers. This document will go some way, at least, in changing the public's irrational attitude of demanding a high standard of efficiency while criticising as extravagant the employment of means to this end.

Who are they, these men with the Midas touch for hire? On the whole they are a quiet breed, shunning publicity for themselves; some are genuinely concerned for the causes they serve. They are usually engaged to raise money for a specific project rather than to maintain a charity's income and they operate in two distinct, but related, fields. Most are involved with raising funds for schools, universities, other educational bodies, churches and cathedrals where there is a clearly defined "constituency" from which money can be raised. For schools it is parents and old boys, and for univer-

sities it is firms in the area which may benefit from the graduates. Such fund-raisers rarely get involved in campaigns where wide-based appeals to the general public are involved. This kind of operation is much more difficult in many ways and calls for a high degree of PR and promotional work to create public awareness of the charity before the money can be raised. One such promotional organiser is Tony MP Jeffrey Archer. Three years ago he set up Arrow Enterprises and since then has gained more newspaper mileage than all the other firms put together. His Hope/Sinatra 'Night of Nights' last year is said to have raised nearly £200,000 for the United World Colleges, but how much for Mr Archer is anyone's guess.

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LETTER

'Prison? It would be heaven'

HOW VERY INTERESTING to read that one of your readers is to write a book about his experiences in prison. I too have just written a book, about my 10 years' experience of life as a mother on her own, bringing up three children, one of whom is handicapped, during which time we were so poor I'd have welcomed a prison sentence; at least we'd have had food.

Your reader mentions the prison as being unfit for human habitation. We lived in a house (and paid for it) so damp that all of my children had tuberculosis, the handicapped boy being left with less than one lung. By a supreme effort I managed to pay a deposit on a better house where we lived till January this year. Since my

handicapped son had tuberculosis I was unable to work, although repeatedly told by the friendly (?) Social Security people that this is what I must do. ("You can't expect to live on the country.") Finally, when my youngest son left school, my payments were stopped (June last year), and I was left to live on £5 a week to keep the house going, pay mortgage repayments, rates, electricity, outgoings of the house, gas, and food. We never had any new clothes. Unfortunately, I could not pay over-headers of at least £8 without food with £5, so I was forced to sell my house and put my handicapped son in a home, where he now is, at a far greater

cost to the country than if I had been looking after him, and where, presumably, he will stay for ever. I was never given anything towards the mortgage, and I was not paid an insurance sum (if now owe about £100, or I shall not have an old-age pension), nor did I have any of those benefits the Social Security handbook tells us we should have. I did once obtain some blankets, when my son was waiting to come out of the sanatorium and I had been told by the health department that he must have a separate bed. They supplied the bed, the Social Security people refused to give enough money for blankets etc. After repeated battles I went to my MP, who intervened, with

About the house

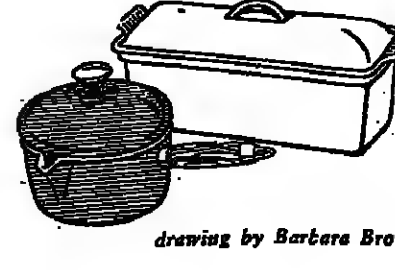
by Diana Pollock

THERE ARE several ways of discovering one's weight is going up—a tightness of waistbands, friends who say "You are looking well" or just the bathroom scale telling the ounces. Salter's newest bathroom scales, Mayfair 207 and Luxury 210, are both 34in. high, 9 1/2in. wide, and 12 1/2in. long. The 207, with a tough, speeded surface to stand up to family life and high heels, is made in black, white, blue, and pink, price £5.17. The 210 is softer to the toes with a cushioned leather cloth top in black, white, or blue, price £5.67. No escaping the truth on the dial reading both stones and kilograms. Both models have convex lenses over the dial faces to enlarge the figures. From chemists everywhere.

FOR JAM MAKING hinges—a plain wooden ladle, 16in. long, nicely turned and made from a single piece of wood. The bowl is 3in. wide and most satisfactorily rounded. Price 80p, postage 10p, from Maples, Tottenham Court Road, London W1.

Also from Maples an orange topped timer with markers for three, four, and five-minute eggs. Hidden in the top is a tiny needle for pricking a hole in the eggs to avoid "popping" if they are taken straight from the fridge. It's a German import called Gerda and costs 57p. Postage 10p.

GOOD COOKS deserve good equipment. Over the years the French firm of Le Creuset have produced the handiest (though not the cheapest) cooking pots and pans. They have just introduced a new colour, Spice Brown with café au lait interiors, to join their popular 'Volcanic Orange' and 'Flag Blue'. Also new is the smallest saucepan with a 1 1/2pt. capacity (£2.56) and the same rounded wooden handle as the other three larger sizes. The terrine is made in three sizes: 9 1/2in. (£3.01), 11 1/2in. (£3.30), and 12 1/2in. (£3.85) all from Harrods and Peter Jones, London; Habitat, Manchester; Lewis's, Birmingham and from Elizabeth David, Bourne Street, London SW 1, where you can buy her own recipe book, "Cooking with Le Creuset" (15p).



drawing by Barbara Brown

Schiaparelli's dim view of today by Eugenia Sheppard



SCHIAPARELLI, one of the great names in the thirties and forties, lives quietly in Paris in a walled house and garden on the Rue de Berri. Though she takes no active part in what she calls the rat race of fashion, she's a critical audience for what's going on.

"I don't see the collections, but I have," she said the other day in her living-room that is piled high with books, papers, paintings, and all kinds of collector's items, none of them related to fashion.

"Women are afraid of fashion," said Schiaparelli, who was wearing a little black crepe dress and, for once, no turban. "You hardly ever see one that looks smart these days. There are no leaders. Sometimes I go to a party and see someone who looks quite well. But it's always a mystery woman. When I ask who she is, nobody has ever heard of her."

The young make a point of looking dirty and messy, she believes. She has two granddaughters, actress Marisa Berenson and her sister, Bernitha, a photographer, but she doesn't really like the way they look. "Sometimes Marisa is all right, but she puts on too much and has on too many chains." Neither of them has inherited her designing talent.

The young are just going through a phase, and they will soon come out of it, Schiaparelli predicts. "The only danger is that they will go too far the other way and get too romantic. Those long costume things are already ridiculous for getting in and out of cars."

to put women into pants though not for daytime, of course. "I'm not at all against pants, but I think they have to be superbly made for a woman to look chic in them in the daytime," she says.

Schiaparelli burst full blown into the room wearing a white knitted top and a black sweater with a white bow knot knitted into it across the chest. She was young, with a daughter to support and no organisation behind her, but when she was in business, she was a different story. The fact was not too different from the barrage of Jacquard sweaters for this coming autumn.

Schiaparelli soon opened her boutique on the Place Vendôme in Paris. During the thirties she was the first made-to-order designer to use zipp fasteners. The customers were mad for them, but when they got to American Customs their new dresses were all seized. There was a law against the use of imported zips.

During those years Schiaparelli introduced the first tennis shorts to Wimbledon, where they created a furore. It was she who started the business of story prints. Each year there was a different story, Botticelli, the circus, and so on.

When she christened her perfume Shocking, instead of one of the dreamy names were then in style, her friends told her she was crazy. Since then Shocking has become a generic name for a certain shade of bright pink, and has even made the dictionary.

Schiaparelli's accessories were as amusing as her clothes. She designed hats that made fun of hats, like the famous shoe that sat on top of the head. Her huttons were sometimes miniature globes of the world.

After the war, and after Dior saved French fashion with a heavy dose of romance, Schiaparelli's wit no longer

fixed in with the prevailing fashion. She stopped showing collections in the mid-century boutique is now open only for selling her perfumes.

"The thirties were the best time for fashion," she says. "It was mostly because in those days we worked with artists like Bernard and Cocteau. We were all part of a close group. Now there are no fashion artists, only photographers."

Schiaparelli takes a dim view of today's fashion photography. "If they want to show sports clothes they take a girl to Africa, or Siberia. That's not fashion." She doesn't like the fashion magazines and finds all fashion journalism extremely dull.

There are plenty of other things she dislikes about today. "Women buy too many things. They would do much better if they bought a few good things from a top designer."

She hates the military look, the epaulettes, and brass buttons of the new clothes. They remind her too much of the occupation of France and the war. As far as designers go, Saint Laurent is her one and only favourite.

A year ago the Philadelphia Museum dedicated a special room to Schiaparelli. She in turn presented the museum with 70 dresses. They were rounded up from a list of customers that, at one time, included virtually every woman who bought expensive clothes Schiaparelli also figures prominently in the annals of fashion that Cecil Beaton is arranging for the Victoria and Albert.

You can't help wondering what she might think of today to make fashions exciting and irresistible again.

"If I were in this business, and thank goodness I'm not, I would certainly try to give the accessories a little pop. As far as clothes go, I would make them a little absurd but elegant, always elegant," Schiaparelli says.

Gunmen and Governments

It remains to be seen whether Belfast, Londonderry, and other towns are about to suffer another wave of rioting, burning, and violence. That the internment move would bring a harsh reaction was to be expected. It did so, with worse casualties on Monday night than at any time in two years of trouble. Whether in the end it will achieve a calmer atmosphere—by removing the ringleaders—cannot be known for at least two or three weeks. The real ringleaders and gunmen may or may not have been identified and caught. In Dublin it is being said that only a few of the key figures were taken, that others are still in action, and that reinforcements are available from the South. That would have been said anyway, whether true or not. The alternative version coming from Whitehall and Stormont is that the operation has been an outstanding success and that three quarters of the wanted men have already been found. The truth will become evident in time.

Dr Hillery, the Irish Foreign Minister, will be in London today to talk to Mr Maudling. His visit could be useful but the talking ought to be two-way. Of course, if the discussion were to start from the kind of statement that the Dublin Government issued on Monday and yesterday—condemning the internments as "futile"—and saying that the Nationalist minority in the North were being "again victimised"—then not much progress could be made. No doubt that kind of statement is necessary in Dublin but it means little. The Northern minority are being victimised only if it is assumed that the internees—gunmen and all—were their chosen leaders. This is an assumption which the Dublin Government would hardly want anyone to make. It is also an assumption which Mr Faulkner took care to avoid. Speaking directly to "my Catholic fellow countrymen," he said on Monday: "I do not for one moment confuse your community with the IRA or imagine that these acts of terror have been committed in your name or with your approval." He went on to emphasise his respect for the way Catholic religious leaders and many Catholic representatives had outspokenly condemned violence as immoral.

Phoney words, Mr Lynch and Dr Hillery may retort. They make a mistake if they do so. Even putting Mr Faulkner's motives unjustly low, he

must know that Northern Ireland cannot survive without recovering peace and calm. Its industry, its trade, and its whole economic future are being wrecked. Therefore he knows that the Catholic community must somehow be satisfied. His motives are probably a lot less mercenary than that, but that in itself is reason enough for an accommodation with the Catholics.

It has no reason, however, to tolerate violence and subversion. If there is blood on either community's hands, it has lately been more on Catholic than on Protestant hands. For that matter, it has been as much on the Dublin Government's hands as on the Stormont Government's. The IRA and the Provisionals use the South as a sanctuary. It is they who have organised and provoked the shooting, stoning, and bombing. To condemn a whole community because of the acts of a few violent members is wrong, and to debate whether Catholics or Protestants are most to blame is aridly unprofitable. It would be as well, however, if the Southern Government recognised that it has responsibilities, too. It can properly be asked—and Mr Maudling ought to ask it—what it is doing to stop gunmen using the South as a sanctuary. What also is it doing to cooperate with security forces in the North in capturing men who shoot soldiers or lay ambushes and then escape across the border, as reported near Strabane and near Belco on Monday night?

Both communities in the North need reassurance. In legislative terms, the Stormont authorities have applied virtually all the reforms for which they have been asked in recent years. Yet the Catholics have walked out of Stormont. In security terms, the British Army has been sent on a dangerous and distasteful mission which no soldier ever sought. The army is in Ireland, among other things, to protect the Catholic community. Yet it is now stoned an dshot at by Catholics far more often than by Protestants. The effective reassurance, of course, ought to lie in economic and political policies: and these are the areas on which Dr Hillery and Mr Maudling can most profitably concentrate. But Mr Maudling will have to say something else: that any talk of reuniting Ireland is at present counter-productive. The Northern majority has been frightened by recent events as much as the Northern minority. Ireland can only be brought together in peace, not by force.

The dollar time fuse

The dollar won a breathing space on the world money markets yesterday. During last week heavy selling of dollars had pushed the exchange rate against key European currencies steadily lower. The whispers about the dollar's uncertain future have now turned into open forecasts of future devaluation. But according to the official word from Washington everything is under control. Administration spokesmen insist that by the end of the year the most serious internal economic problems of the United States, notably inflation and unemployment, will be on the mend. In addition the huge balance of payments deficit will be steadily reduced. When that happens, the official American line goes, the embarrassing flood of dollars being pumped across the Atlantic will dry up. If any parity changes are then needed, the White House insists, they will be the responsibility of the Europeans and the Japanese.

The international banking and trading community is not so sure. The US payments deficit is likely to get bigger rather than smaller. It is now fed by an import surplus over exports, as well as by US investment and military expenditure abroad. European bankers are also quick to point out that more and more Americans, including members of President Nixon's own party in Congress, believe that devaluation is unavoidable. But how is devaluation to be achieved? Only by the European and Japanese currencies being revalued upwards against the dollar, the Americans say. There are two snags about this. First, it would require unanimity by America's trading partners. No one nation would want to move unilaterally and lose competitive edge against the others. The West Germans and the Swiss did so earlier this year but this has not

stopped the rush from dollars into Swiss francs, D-marks, French francs, and even sterling. Secondly, the Europeans argue, the problem is American in origin. It is the Americans who should make the sacrifices involved in any currency adjustment.

There is another solution strongly canvassed by the French and other interested parties. This rests on the American promise to convert unwanted dollars held by foreign central banks into gold at \$35 per fine ounce. But US gold stocks have been steadily declining, in spite of the partial suspension of gold sales. There is not enough gold now in Fort Knox to meet more than a fraction of the total possible claims which could be made by foreign holders of dollars. The answer, some suggest, is to devalue the dollar against gold so that there would be enough gold to meet outstanding claims. But this would bring massive and unwarranted riches to both the gold producing countries such as South Africa and to the private gold hoarders and speculators. It would also enshrine the metal as a rigid standard for future international monetary settlements.

A far better solution would be to get an international currency administered by the World Bank or some other international agency which could create liquidity in proportion to the trade and investment requirements of world economic development. This solution seems as far off as ever. In the meantime every new explosion in the money markets brings nearer the possibility of a total breakdown in the existing monetary order. That is the path to economic chaos. The world still seems content to let things drift in the hope that they will improve without radical intervention. It is a vain hope and a dangerous illusion.

Anxiety among Asian allies

China and the United States have annoyed their allies in South-east Asia. The reactions on both sides indicate that they received little, if any, advance warning of President Nixon's planned visit to Peking. President Kim Il-sung of North Korea said recently that, as a result of President Nixon's visit, "the imperialist camp is now sliding into new confusion." The comments by Japan and Formosa have stopped little short of rudeness. But the Korean President's observation is to some extent a mirror image of the situation among China's Indo-Chinese allies. They want to know what China is up to.

China's allies also want a say in what China does. They are apprehensive about China putting its own problems before theirs. Hanoi has accused President Nixon of "dividing the Socialist countries, winning over one section and pitting

it against another... trying to achieve a compromise between the big Powers in an attempt to make the smaller Powers bow to their arrangements." It also tactfully refrained from pointing out that the meeting involved agreement between two sides. Peking has been keeping up public criticism of Washington to allay the suspicion that it has gone soft on imperialism through helping President Nixon to deal with his war critics. After apparently wavering at first, Peking has now come out firmly against convening an international conference on Indo-China.

North Vietnam, the Pathet Lao, and North Korea have all given public warnings against deals being made over their heads. Whether China takes these points is another thing. The vagaries of China's policies towards Pakistan, Ceylon and Sudan must have lent weight to the suspicion that China, like the United States, may put its own interests first.

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: Before it was mown for hay the steep, south-facing bank of the "bottom" below my house was mainly green with lush grass. But a few patches of cowslips and moon daisies added pleasant patches of colour. Now the aftermath, for which followed haymaking, is again coming to life, and this time grasses are not the predominant ground cover, and the slope is as colourful as an alpine meadow. The basic greenery is now mainly that of the foliage of various clovers and trefolis, now pinkish-cream, bright yellow and orange to the scene. Knapweeds and scabious and wild carrot are the dominant taller flowers, interspersed with drifts of bluish purple self-heal, scarlet pimpernel, yellow toadflax and the dainty little white flower saddled with the mundane name of purging flax. But the owner after it had demonstrated its unsuitability for tractor-work, has become a six-foot high jungle of willow warblers, with a sprinkling of blackcaps, flycatchers and one garden warbler. But the docks also have their devotees, for at least 40 individual bullfinches have been feasting on their seeds.

W. D. CAMPBELL

JOHN FROST is looking for a newspaper obit of Rudolf Valentino. It has to be contemporary, and from the immediate area of the great demise, otherwise it won't qualify to take its place alongside the "Neues Wiener Tagblatt's" splash on a shoot-up at Sarajevo, the "Virginia Pilot's" indulgent line on the Wright boys' shenanigans down Kitty Hawk, or the "New York Herald's" Lincoln assassination issue ("the excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance").

Wherever Mr Frost's name appears there is the addendum, with in quotation marks: "Britain's number one newspaper collector," frequently accompanied by a line about "Britain's only historical newspaper loan service," which draws on the "Frost Historical Newspaper Collection," housed at 8 Monks Avenue, New Barnet, Hertfordshire.

Currently, the information appears in the catalogue of "Scoop, Scandal and Strife," a Welsh Arts Council exhibition illustrating the rôle of photography in newspapers. All of the 40-odd newspapers in the show come from the 10,000 back copies in the left of the small semi which is 8 Monks Avenue.

Mr Frost's wife is German, and the German mind, apparently, will not accept 10,000 newspapers in the sitting-room.

It seems there is an international circuit of newspaper collectors, served by an official magazine with a guaranteed minimum circulation of 2,500 in 50 countries, and a masthead in a typeface which can only be described as Olde Englishe Gothicke.

My issue of "Worldwide Newspaper Collecting and Press History," although it looks like a parish magazine, turns out to be a fascinating rag-bag of oddities and rather shrewd commentaries on the functioning of the press at various times and in various places—from the influence of press rhetoric as a radicalising agent among US students, to an analysis of advertising expenditure in South African papers—even to a lamest from the editor of the "Bombay Times" on the occasion of epoch-making typographical errors, circa 1843:

"Our compositors are chiefly Portuguese, who understand next to nothing of the English language, and who care nothing whatever how their work is done, because they know we are at their mercy, and who, moreover, on the occurrence of a saint's day or native festival, will decamp without warning from the office, whatever the emergency. A first proof from them is more like a galley-full of pie than a piece of composition intended to be read; and it is only by the incessant

Paperchase

JOHN HALL meets the man who supplied most of the exhibits in a new exhibition of historic newspapers in Cardiff

and persevering labour of one industrious presiding reader over divers others of inferior responsibility, that we are able to produce a paper of oil intaligible."

Little gems like this offer an insight into problems which are now, happily, a thing of the past. And it is for this reason that John Frost hangs on to the "Empire News" and "Sunday Graphics" of yesterday. His collection dates back to 1830, and records the coronation and death of every British monarch since 1761. Other obligatory editions cover Nelson, Gladstone, Kitchener, Nurse Cavell, Hitler, and Roosevelt, to name but a few. But natural disasters are his forte.

As a schoolboy, he was so thrilled by Thirties accounts of air races and Royal Events that he hung onto every day's 34-page "Daily Mirror." Not unnaturally, Mum grew tired of founding in newspaper, and the young hobbyist was enjoined to specialise.

Some collectors are suckers

for crime reports (Burke and Hare are evergreen favourites), others are sold on sporting or military events. But "Britain's number one newspaper collector" opted for momentous events, with a bias towards cliff-hangers after and including the death of Victoria. (Though one of the most telling comments on the state of the game is a London daily of 1849, announcing mildly, and on an inside page: "Attempt to assassinate Queen." No editor was stamped into page-one fevers by mere attempts.)

Now, alongside obvious qualifiers like mishaps on the Titanic, the R101, and the Lusitania (headline: "British and American hapless murdered by the Kaiser"), Mr Frost is proud of collectors' items like the abdication of the Tsar, Amundsen at the Pole, Lord Carnarvon's "Fete" (the mummy dies it), "Force of Nature Harnessed" (at Bikini Atoll), McKinley shot, Hitler burned, Sydney Street besieged, Churchill's "Europe, unite!"

(1857). Captain Koehn executed after Brown Shirts' plot. Mussolini's march on Rome, and most prized, the first newspaper mention of the Führer, on the occasion of a 1923 revolution in Bavaria ("led by Dr Hitler, the would-be Mussolini of Bavaria").

Even without an exhaustive list, it is plain to see that Mr Frost has plenty to fall back on if the television gives out one dark night.

Indeed, he has remarked: "Every old newspaper, in my collection, represents a magic carpet which takes me upon an excursion into the past. From the pages of yesteryears, one obtains a fascinating insight of the social history, dramatic events and turbulent times which form the pattern of history. Any wonder I consider this hobby to be the most informative and rewarding of all pastimes?"

In more critical vein, Mr Frost notes that since the war, newspapers have not made use of photographs with the same panache as pre-war editions. A Thirties "Daily Mirror," for example, would not jib at a whole-page front, back, and centre-spread (although one of its finest postwar front pages was in fact a full picture: the three queens at the funeral of George VI).

And now that the "Mirror's" monopoly on girly pics has gone by the board, there's a surfeit of breast and bum in every popular sheet you open. In pre-war papers, this space would have gone to good news pictures, says Mr Frost.

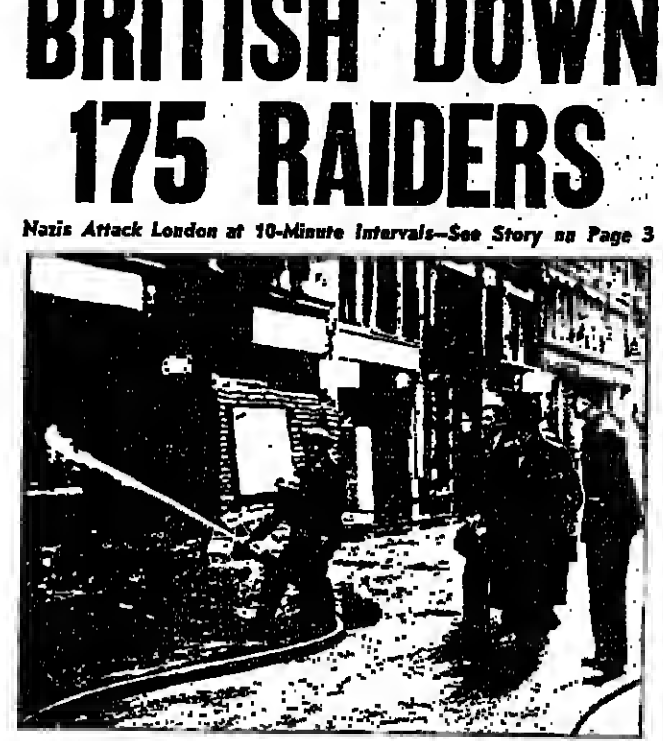
While I have not seen the Welsh Arts Council exhibition—it comes to London later in the year—it's sure to be an education, judging from the remainder of the Frost Collection (the only disquieting note being an exhibit entitled: "Detectives remove body of John Hall from a telephone kiosk").

Seeing other times in contemporary terms, misprints and all, puts a proper perspective of human folly on what one tends to regard as history. As Mr Frost observes: "When you read old newspapers, you realise we've seen it all before. Hitler marching into Prague, the Russians doing this same; Cologne captured in 1945; Havannah blockaded, twice in different generations. It's all happened before, and we've managed to carry on, no matter how important we thought it was at the time. We carry on in contempt of history."

And if that's not philosophy enough for any newspaper collector, he can always soothe his mind, for 62p, with a jigsaw puzzle consisting of an exact facsimile of the "Times" for November 7, 1805, containing Collingwood's report of the victory at Trafalgar, and Nelson's death. There's immortality.

BRITISH DOWN 175 RAIDERS

Nazi Attack London at 10-Minute Intervals—See Story on Page 3



Churchill, inspecting London bomb damage from the New York "Daily Mirror" for September 16, 1940.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Working out priorities

Sir,—People who first have "large families" and then require Social Security between staying and getting a job (Guardian letters, August 6) seem to me to have put the cart before the horse and expect to be subsidised by the other taxpayers.

In my own case I failed to qualify before I was 31 years of age, and had three children. I had a TB chest at 21 and like registered as a conscientious objector and getting employment during and after the last war wasn't easy. Yet I managed to bring up the family, with a full time job during the day, followed by evening study—for six years.

I don't understand why the man with the large family needed help from the State so desperately before he took up his job. Could he not have taken some part time work while he studied? And what about the weeks in between? Surely he could have obtained some work without expecting the taxpayer again to pay for his leisure?

We are encouraging reliance on subsidies far too much these days and when we are told that a student has large family responsibilities there may be a good reason why he studies late in life—as in the case of the student who not expect him to help himself a little? Yours faithfully, R. W. Barnes, 51 High Street, Bridgwater.

Afghanistan perspective

Sir,—Having just returned from two fascinating and enjoyable years as a volunteer in Afghanistan, I was most upset to read (August 5) the sensational reaction of the press to a report about the drugs situation in that country.

During my stay of two years in which I was able to get to know the country fairly well, I saw perhaps two or three hippies actually begging in the streets of Kabul. On the other hand, I met a large number of travellers, albeit with long hair and beards, who were even smoked hashish occasionally, who were both interesting and interested in the country they were in, and supporting themselves quite adequately.

Secondly, to my knowledge selling narcotics is illegal in Afghanistan, though measures to prohibit internal production and distribution are certainly ineffective. Nevertheless, I see very little difference between Afghans who smoke hashish regularly, and Englishmen who have a regular pint of bitter.

Thirdly, the Afghan economy is by no means strong, its strength or weakness does not rest on drugs, but on such products as karakul, dried fruits, and carpets.

Limiting a man's allowances

Sir,—In his article "No Love on the Dole" Frank Field has been less than fair. Four weeks allowances were introduced in July 1968 and may be given to fit single unskilled men under 45 at the outset of their claim. In no case does this imply that they are work-shy. Other men and women under 45 may have their allowance limited to a further four weeks, after they have been receiving an allowance for three months, if it is then clear that they can obtain suitable work to maintain themselves.

Limiting the allowance to four weeks is not a decision to refuse an allowance after four weeks. An allowance will be continued if a man has genuinely been unable to find work and only refuse if he remains unemployed through his own fault. An allowance is never refused if it would mean hardship to his dependants. When an allowance is refused our staff tell the claimant that he may appeal and if he appeals his allowance continues at an interim level (usually £1 less than the rate otherwise payable) until the appeal has been heard.

Between December 16, 1970, and June 22, 1971, about 37,800 men, less than seven per cent, of all supplementary allowances issued to unemployed claimants, had their allowances limited at the outset of their claims, 3,725 remained unemployed and renewed their claim after four weeks, and 2,669, 72 per cent, had their allowances continued.

Four weeks allowances are only given to areas in which the Department of Employment advise that unskilled work can be obtained without difficulty.

(Lord) Collison, Chairman Supplementary Benefits Commission, London, SE 1.

It would not be realistic for the application of the control to be based on some definite ratio between the number of notified vacancies for unskilled work and the number of unemployed unskilled workers, because many vacancies known to Exchanges are not notified to them.

(Lord) Collison, Chairman Supplementary Benefits Commission, London, SE 1.

Help the Flying Doctors of East Africa.

Money is desperately needed to help the doctors who rely entirely on voluntary subscriptions to fly to the sick people of East Africa. There is only one doctor for every 30,000 people and most of the sick can only be reached by plane. The Flying Doctors have already flown over 14 million miles to save the sick and dying in the remote "bush".

25p can provide treatment to prevent blindness. £1 buys a pair of wooden crutches. £15 flies a plane for one hour. £50 is the average cost of a mercy mission. Anything you can give to cover our endless needs for drugs and other treatment will go to Africa just as fast as the next plane can take it. Donations should be made to:

East African Flying Doctor Service, Dept. G, African Medical & Research Foundation, The Basement, 9 Upper Grosvenor St., London W1. Telephone: 01-629 7137



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Nixon's dollar dilemma

John Palmer on the effects of the dollar crisis

THIS economic mess is longer just a matter of unemployment or inflation. It is now about the survival of the President and the Republican party. The Republican Congressman giving his view on the latest developments in the United States economy on Monday put into words what many of President Nixon's supporters have feared for some months. The combination of economic problems — each serious in itself — now facing the Administration could cost President Nixon his mid-term election. It might even consign the Republican party to the electoral wilderness.

The economic scene could hardly be more bleak. Unemployment — contrary to repeated Administration promises — is not declining, it is still increasing, and is close now to an explosive national average of six per cent. In some states which traditionally help to decide presidential elections, the unemployment rate is already over 10 per cent. Unemployment, however, is just one part of the by-product of economic monster. Another is inflation. It has not responded to either easy money or tough money remedies, and is getting worse. In its turn the inflation is injecting an unpredictable and explosive element into trade union demands for higher wages.

"Stagflation" — the coincidence of recession and high unemployment on the one hand and inflation on the other is baffling the conventional economic establishment. One school of economists, the monetarists led by Professor Milton Friedman of Chicago, place all their hopes on breaking the inflation through tight control of the money supply. This policy so far has only helped to create more unemployment without affecting the rate of price increase.

Opposed to the monetarists are a diverse group of economists, many of them advisers to the former Johnson and Kennedy administrations, who want action to create more jobs. The President's political inclination would be to plump for more growth, no matter what the effect on inflation. But it is no longer a matter purely for the United States Government. Washington has ceased being undisputed master in its own house as a result of the massive US balance of payments deficit and the continuing international crisis of confidence in the dollar.

The deficit is nothing new. In the past, America's trading partners had no alternative but to put up and shut up. Today the European states in particular are no longer willing to hold massive sums of unwanted dollars, all the more so since the dollar outflow has

helped to carry the disease of inflation across the Atlantic into the European economies. So far, Washington has succeeded in persuading the West European governments to play ball. The West Germans, Dutch, Belgians and Swiss have already effectively revalued their currencies against the dollar. The effect of this is to hand American exporters an international price advantage. But the US trade and payments deficits are getting worse. Not only traders but bankers and currency dealers are rapidly losing confidence in the ability of the dollar to hold its present exchange rate, not only against other currencies but also against gold.

Gold is the theoretical backing for all unwanted dollars held abroad. It is convertible at \$35 per ounce. But America's gold reserves are now only sufficient to meet 20 per cent of possible demands. Washington's response to the continuing threat against the dollar is one of irritation. American politicians, not used to having to knock under to foreign banking opinion, point out that most of the surplus dollars which find their way abroad do so in pursuit of America's investment and world military role.

If the dollar continues to be sold in the world markets, and if Central Banks left holding a mountain of unwanted dollars insist on cashing them in for gold, the Americans may simply shut it down and refuse to honour the gold pledge. This would confront the rest of the trading world with the choice either of having its international monetary system on the dollar, or of splitting into two major trading and financial blocks — one based on the dollar, the other on a possible composite European currency.

A fragmentation of international trade into mutually hostile blocks would be bound to carry with it the threat of even more unemployment, especially for exposed economies such as Britain's. The protectionist pressures also have to be taken into account. The American hostility to the Common Market agricultural support system, and European fear of the powerful American lobby to impose import controls.

The politicians in Washington, and in Europe, are aware of just what the dollar crisis could develop into. The politicians, the bankers and the businessmen are also united in the view that the crisis must and can be stopped. The trouble is that the dollar crisis has become a political issue, and it is not clear how it can be stopped. Meanwhile the time fuse gets steadily shorter.

هكذا من الأهل

Counting the cost of horror

Derek Brown and Harold Jackson report from Belfast, Tuesday

Some were set alight by petrol bombs from "the other side" and many more were simply burned down as the flames spread along the terraces. But it is almost certain that most of the houses were in fact fired by their Protestant occupiers.

The motive was primitive: almost unbelievably so in a country which is desperately short of housing. It was explained yesterday almost accidentally by a woman whose friends were eagerly heaping the blame on their "Fenian" bastard" neighbours. She interjected simply: "It was a Pro area. We weren't going to let them get our houses."

Now there are ominous signs that this policy of destruction will spread. At least a score of Catholic families are moving out of their homes in the same streets and other streets near by. Clearly they fear retribution from their Protestant neighbours on the northern fringes of the Ardoyne.

The half-destroyed streets are a horribly accurate microcosm of Belfast life. The streets stink. The upper ends are (for now) Protestant, and the lower ends were Catholic. The middle was mixed, and there seemed to have been little trouble in this mixed area. One Protestant man who lived in the mixed area for 35 years said yesterday he had always got on well with

all his neighbours. But now he will have to move from his badly scorched house, and he says he will never return to a mixed area, "because the atmosphere has gone all wrong."

The trouble seemed to have started when the wider spirits in the Roman Catholic area, conscious perhaps of their majority in the greater Ardoyne, started to bully their Protestant neighbours.

Miss Sylvia Tulley, a Protestant who had lived in Cranbrook Gardens all her life, described the intimidation. "On Saturday night a man came round and told us we were to move out. If we did not move out he would be back to howl the place up. Early on Monday morning they started shooting all the windows in and they said we had 10 minutes to get out."

Another woman, Mrs Margaret White, spoke of the intimidation by the "Fenian" Protestant. "The Protestant nick-name for the bands of Catholic housewives who blew whistles and banged dustbin lids to summon their men for

the forays up the streets, and who, claimed Mrs White, stood and jeered as women and children ran from the flames and bullets.

All the Protestant women gave colourful accounts of the number of guns used by the Catholics during the frantic evacuation on Monday. Their stories, although plainly exaggerated through fear and dislike, were not by any means entirely fanciful. There was a good deal of sniping on Monday evening, and a middle-aged woman was shot dead.

Now most of the Protestant families are virtually squatters in the new corporation Glencarrig estate, about a mile from the Ardoyne. The estate, they proudly say, is 100 per cent Protestant, and the displaced families are being housed by the tenants' association with clothes and food. Many of them had to sleep in the streets for two years. The authorities have received 6,600 claims asking for a total of some £16.5 millions.

Others, more lucky, have moved in with relatives and friends.

This does not, of course, include the latest damage — conservatively estimated at a further £1 million — nor the destruction of the corporation's own property such as buses, houses, street lights, bollards, and pavements. Not all the claims are in the hundreds or even thousands: the Northern Ireland Electricity Board is looking for £2 million from the Down County Council for the precipitate loss of one of its power plants.

It can be a long, wearying business getting your money, though the Town Solicitor's Department in Belfast tries to get through it as fast as possible. The law lays down that any claim must be notified within 10 days, but at that point it can amount to little more than a howl of pain. There then comes the tedious consultation between solicitors, the corporation, the assessors from the Commissioner of Valuations Department, and in the odd case, a court hearing.

The initial claim tends to be highly inflated because

Hello crap-shooting dolly

John Windsor encounters Lisa, the toy with the avaricious air

AFTER the walking, talking, peeing doll comes Lucky Lisa. She has not been introduced to Father Christmas yet and hopes the old fellow will not be too stuffy towards her. That is, when he hears she plays dice.

Lisa has blonde hair, glazed blue eyes, and a dice cup constantly in her grasp. Put a dice in it and there is a whir of rattles, the hand shakes spasmodically, revolves from the wrist and drops the dice. Lisa will keep shooting those craps for as long as you or your child want to tempt Lady Luck.

The doll is the latest from Pedigree, the brandname of Rover-Triang, a division of Lines Brothers. And to Pedigree "craps" is a dirty word. Fun-loving Lisa has rattled the Protestant ethic in America where toy retailers want nothing to do with her chancy activities. Practically no Lisa has been sold there.

Rover-Triang say: "This is very sad. They've simply got this image of craps. They just can't give the girl an innocent

name and treat it as just a game."

In Britain, Lisa is packaged with cardboard snakes and ladders and ludo boards to prove to the kids what what-over those straight-faced Americans may think, she's

just not that kinda girl. In October and November she will star on television. Fifty six minutes of advertising time should be enough to clear any girl's name, especially if Father Christmas is looking in.

Rover-Triang's unique selling point — that Lisa does something with a child, not without it, like other dolls — certainly takes some beating. By putting a battery behind her laws of probability, a lonely child passing a rainy afternoon in high-rise flats can participate in a win-or-lose game which only a companion would otherwise make possible.

"You actually got to play with the doll. It's a challenge," Lisa's makers say. "It's a world of make-believe with a lot more life to it." They agree that Lisa, the substitute playmate, could be something of a social comment. There are, after all, a lot of lonely children. Perhaps Father Christmas would be wise to leave it to parents to decide whether their child needs a Lucky Lisa.

What sort of child — apart from a handful of six-year-old green haze addicts — will find Lisa in their stocking? Will a doll which costs £3.78, runs on batteries and doesn't mind being at ludo appeal to rich, lazy children with no playmates?

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The presidents of 30 trade union branches in Serbia on Monday criticised the austerity measures as being only "partial". The trade union leaders warned that the present economic situation was hitting workers hardest, and was deepening differences in income between the various strata of society. In Serbia, they said, some 700,000 workers (of a total

work force of four million in Yugoslavia) earn less than the national average wage, "and even this amount they do not earn regularly." They were also reported to have expressed concern that there would be no money in many enterprises to meet the August payrolls.

The shortage of liquid assets in most Yugoslav enterprises has long been at the heart of the country's economic difficulties, but as long as banks could lavish liberal credits on them, the problem was less noticeable. Yugoslavia's firms and factories are not owned by the State, as in most Communist countries, but by "society as a whole." Workers manage their own factories through workers' councils. In effect, they are the shareholders and they are expected to share

the fortunes and misfortunes of their firms.

The immediate effect of the credit stop announced on July 28 has been to force enterprises to call in debts as rapidly as possible, causing considerable confusion. In Zagreb, a major supplier of fuel, announced that it is stopping all deliveries to customers who do not pay their debts by Monday. This decision was sharply attacked last weekend by the *Belgrade daily "Borba"* which said: "Neither the electric power plants nor the oil refineries are anybody's private property. Our entire economy, including the threatened enterprises, has put money into electro-energy and helped it stand on its feet. Dangerous tricks such as stopping supplies are unpardonable." — Washington Post.

mainly of Agatha Christie and George Bernard Shaw. The last meal is at 4.30-5.30 at the weekends. Then in the evening you have a mug of tea and a rock-cake. Before that the hour-long howl of abuse and anger echoing across from other wings of the prison. "They horrified us."

Placed in a cell about 11 feet by 7, the three editors wondered whether they might be entitled to single cells. The governor of the wing — "a very pleasant man" — said no. "He told us that the only way to have a single cell was to declare yourself a homosexual," Neville says. "He added: 'I'm sure you're not.'"

The Home Office confirmed that this is established practice. They were allowed notebooks, but were permitted to write nothing in them which might endanger the security of the prison.

The three men accustomed themselves quickly to the short spell of prison life; they came to like a collection of very kind screws and prisoners who would slip in a copy of a newspaper. "It was a way much easier to get the Right wing papers like the 'Telegraph' and the 'Express' than the Guardian. Prisoners are very conservative people who think that Enoch Powell should be Prime Minister."

and in the morning when you have 10 minutes to sleep out, there are only two lavatories for about 45 people and they're always being used. Defecating is a major problem.

The other problem, Neville finds, is boredom. "You have an hour's unregulated walk a day on the tarmac, mixing with other prisoners. And I met some very interesting prisoners. But all you can do is read (the library consists

MISCELLANY

Jim's jams

WHY HAS Jim Callaghan been so reticent about the introduction of internment in Northern Ireland? Perhaps because he wants to let Reggie Maudling stew in his own juice. Jim, according to some of his friends, would not have let Stormont so evidently call the tune. When he was Home Secretary, he always argued that Westminster must be seen to be doing something. But there is another explanation hovering around the Labour hierarchy. Jim, it is said, sniffed what was coming days rather than hours before internment was announced. He sounded other members of the Shadow Cabinet about a party line. Jim strongly supported internment. He found himself in a minority of one.

WHILST the worst action seen since the troubles started in Ireland raged in the surrounding streets, crossroad competitors battled away with clues and anagrams. White-hot dispatch from Cutty Sark whisky, on the Northern Ireland round of the Cutty Sark Times national crossword championships. Fourteen down.

Pornstorming

LORD LONGFORD is jumping in the deep end of the Baltic. With four eager searches of porno squad, he is going to Copenhagen for two days later this month. They will see a live sex show and a sex film, as well as interviewing Church and political leaders.

A programme has been arranged by the Danish Embassy at his lordship's request. But Longford says they will supplement it to "take account of all aspects of pornography." He particularly hopes to talk to a businessman who makes a living from porno.

The other members of the Copenhagen team are Gyles Brandreth, lately president of the Oxford Union; Christine

BRANDRETH: searching

Saville, a retired member of the prison medical service; Jean Bourne, ex-Transport House social researcher, who has been researching Longford's inquiry; and Sue Fegden, the committee's 21-year-old research officer, who studied social psychology at Durham and the London School of Economics.

A permutation less red in tooth and claw than some Lord F might have assembled. Who knows, they might just enjoy themselves.

Mao brow

THE YEAR of the Ping Pong Ball knows no limit. Enter the first Longford season of the Mao's. The Chairman himself, for two weeks at the end of next month, the Classics in

Herald angle

SHALL WE yet see America's most popular post-war Ambassador to London, John Hay Whitney, in a British dock alongside the proprietors of the "New York Times" and the "Washington Post"? The prospect is remote, but not impossible.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has complained to the Attorney-General and the Director of Public Prosecutions about a three-page advertisement supplement in the "International Herald-Tribune." It is headed in bold type, "Rhodesia: a field for investment" and was placed by the Rhodesian Promotion Council. Anti-apartheid says it is an invitation to infringe sanctions, which were imposed by the United Nations and adopted by Britain in 1963.

The supplement is carefully drafted. The counsel, it says, is "an independent, non-political and non-partisan organisation which aims to promote knowledge of Rhodesia's economic development." The aim, though, is clear enough, and there are lots of names and addresses of people whose business is not restricted to intellectual enlightenment.

The "Herald-Tribune" is published in Paris and owned by Americans. Whitney is its chairman, and the owners of the "New York Times" and the "Washington Post" are joint vice-chairmen. It has an advertising agency in London and is distributed here by the Seymour Press. The paper's editor, Murray M. Weiss, says they had no intention of contravening British law by publishing the supplement. Over to you, Mr Attorney.

Bear market

WHETHER or not H. Wilson is having third thoughts on the Common Market, the Leader's name does not appear on the Labour Party's 13 anti-Market rallies, from anti-Bradford in September to the Central Hall Westminster, on October 11.

The speakers for the climactic final meeting are Jim Callaghan, Tony Benn, and Vic Feather, with Bill Simpson, the founder's leader, in the chair. Denis Healey will be speaking at earlier gatherings.

By December, the party expects to be £80,000 in the red without allowing for the anti-Market campaign decreed by the national executive. The campaign, replete with 750,000 leaflets already sent to the branches and the unions, will add at least £10,000 more, hoisting the deficit into six figures. The price of party unity.

ONE of the men in the cells asked me what sentence I'd been given. I told him fifteen months. But that's terrible, he said, that's what I got for trying to murder my wife. Just established her."

Richard Neville, not from his short stay in one of HM London appointed prisons, keeps on stressing that he knows very little about prisons — he's spent so short a time in any of them. But his experience is interesting; that of a "middle-class man," as he describes himself, sent suddenly into a different society.

When he and Jim Anderson and Felix Dennis were "taken down" after Mr Justice Argyle's sentence, they were walked through a long corridor "like a hospital" and put in a room with 20 other men who had also just been sentenced or were waiting for sentence. "Some of them came back with their faces: it was rather like cattle being sent off to the slaughter," Neville says. They waited several hours, and members of their legal team came down to console and condemn.

Detective Inspector Luff, who had led the police case against the three, came down to see Richard Neville before he was taken away. "He said I'm not here to gloat," Neville recalls, "and handed me a deportation notice."

EDUCATIONAL NOTE-BOOK (No. 991)

1. This note-book is granted for the study of and is to be used for this purpose only.
2. If Rule 1 is broken, or if any pages are removed the book will be withdrawn.
3. Entries in foreign languages must be limited to educational notes necessary for a continued study on the subject.
4. You may, if you wish, take this book out with you when you are discharged, provided that you have not—

- (i) written in it about any of the following matters—Your own life. Prison conditions. The lives of other prisoners not co-prisoners. Your own offences or sentences, or those of other prisoners co-prisoners. Methods of committing crime.
 - (ii) drawn or painted anything depicting prisoners, members of the prison staff, prison conditions or matters related to crime.
 - (iii) written in it any notes in shorthand or cypher.
5. If you wish to take this book out with you on discharge you should submit it to the Governor, with an application for retention, 28 days before you are due to be discharged.

Jugged without hair

Nicholas de Jongh meets Richard Neville the morning after

At four, in the company of the other convicted men, each was handcuffed to a fellow prisoner and driven off to Wormwood Scrubs.

The prison van went down Oxford Street — our exit from freedom — with its blinds drawn. "The guards didn't want any publicity and kept us away from the windows as we left," Neville says. "There was absolutely no resentment from the other prisoners: they gave us their

hottest sympathy." At Wormwood Scrubs they were relieved of handcuffs, their clothes, their possessions and dispatched "through a collection of endless rooms."

In place of their own clothes and possessions they were each given a plastic knife, fork, spoon and plate, one handkerchief, shaving soap and a razor without a razor blade. The food, which they sampled for the first time that evening, brings

superlatives of abuse from the three over a diet of bread, margarine, spam, bread and more bread — all washed down with tea. A Home Office spokesman said yesterday that meals are balanced, with approved nutrient and protein values on the lines of food at state schools. "You're never hungry because you eat so much bread," Neville says.

The sanitary conditions, he adds, are also deplorable. "You have to use plastic pots,

and in the morning when you have 10 minutes to sleep out, there are only two lavatories for about 45 people and they're always being used. Defecating is a major problem."

The other problem, Neville finds, is boredom. "You have an hour's unregulated walk a day on the tarmac, mixing with other prisoners. And I met some very interesting prisoners. But all you can do is read (the library consists

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BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



Massive drop in new orders hits British computer industry

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

There has been a massive drop in new orders for computers, according to Government figures published today. They show that the depression in the industry—which until a year ago was one of the fastest growing in Britain—has been even worse than expected.

Orders taken in the first quarter of 1971 were only half the level of a year earlier and showed a big acceleration in the decline which became evident last summer but halted later in the year. Output of the computer industry also sagged for the second quarter in a row, and the drop this time was much sharper.

In the first three months of the year output was down £14 millions to under £71 millions with £10 millions of the drop due to an unexplained fall in exports.

International Computers, IBM and Britain's other computer manufacturers and sellers who until recently tried to gloss over the size of the decline, will feel the full effect of the sagging order books in about a year to eighteen months time, when the machines ordered now go into production. The sharpest decline has been in home orders which stood at £26.7 millions in the first quarter. This is two thirds of the previous low of £39 millions at the end of last year, and under half the £64 millions of a year before.

Export orders at £18 millions were £11 millions down on the previous quarter but only £9 millions down on a year before. Total new orders at £45 millions were down £23 millions on the quarter before and £46 millions on the beginning of 1970.

The Department of Trade believes that International Computers—which is soon to receive additional Government aid in the form of contracts for advanced systems—has been no worse hit than any of the others. ICL yesterday said that its orders had dropped, but not as much as the industry as a whole.

A spokesman claimed that other companies must have lost relatively more. One factor in ICL's favour is that it gets the great majority of Government orders and £20 millions worth are expected to come its way this year. The drop in orders shows that computers are being hit harder than most other industrial investment by the current decline in capital spending. The drop is of the same order as that in the notoriously cyclical machine tool industry, although computer companies are insulated by leasing agreements and the many ancillary services they offer.

The official figures also show the third successive drop in orders on hand, which at £283 millions at the end of March were £19 million lower than at the end of 1970, mostly because of the home market. Export orders on hand were only £1 million down, which indicates that the severe drop of £10 millions in export deliveries during the last year may have been a statistical fluke.

Output of the industry at £70 millions was only £2 million up on the same quarter a year before. British made machines did considerably better than imported machines in the home market.

It says that exports are the only cause of expansion for the manufacturers who make plants for the chemical, oil, gas and food industries, and for important parts of the steel and electricity industries.

The main culprit for the stagnation is the sharp drop in capital investment by the chemical industry. If it had not been for a big increase in demand for oil refinery plant, the figures for total process plant demand would look much worse.

Productivity is still going up in the industry which means that with no growth the number of jobs will drop, according to the report, which is by the process plant working party of the National Economic Development Office.

The forecast capital spending on process plant this year is £553 millions and in 1973 it will be £547 millions, at late 1970 prices. NEDO believes that in this sort of exercise 10 per cent accuracy is quite good, so the figures are effectively the same.

They are lower than the equivalent forecast made last year, which at the same price levels expected £570 millions in 1971 and £581 millions in 1972. The main reason is the unexpected sharp cutback in chemical investment which accounts for about 40 per cent of the business.

The report says that growth for the manufacturers will have to come from exports or import substitution. In fact, NEDO does not expect imports to be better than contained, so everything rests with exports. On the bright side, process plant contractors have more than doubled their targets for export contracts in 1971, to offset a £80 millions drop in expected home contracts—to £100 millions.

For the manufacturers, growth depends very much on the performance of the contractors, who are the other side of the process industry. They design the plants and supervise their construction, and buy the manufacturing products. Direct exports by process plant manufacturers are not very important.

The contractors have increased their export targets for 1971 to £400 millions compared with an actual figure last year of £190 millions. Some of this is double counting—including contracts for which more than one firm is trying—but nevertheless it shows a big increase in their expectations. Last year they substantially increased their export business, more than compensating for a decline in the UK.

The industry by industry figures show that chemicals are forecasting a drop from their all time high of £396 millions last year to £296 millions in 1973.

Oil and gas is expected to rise from £115 million to £125 million, food from £115 million to £125 million, and steel from £115 million to £125 million.

Other industries include electrical engineering, machine tools, and transport. The total forecast for 1973 is £547 million.

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LORD HACKING, who as chairman of the Trust Houses-Fortis Council is the man trying to make the peace in the group's boardroom, said last night that having made their point to the board, the trustees have now withdrawn from the fray and "we are sitting on the fence" ready to intervene further only if called upon.

"We put forward wide recommendations for the board to follow," he said. "It is up to them to decide on them."

The views expressed by the council to Lord Croxall and Sir Charles Forte at Monday's meeting are centred around four main points. I believe these are:

1. That Mr Michael Pickard, whose dismissal as managing director of the THF by a bare majority was the focal point of the boardroom split, must leave the board completely.
2. That Lord Croxall should be allowed to nominate a replacement to be elected to the board.
3. That Sir Charles Hardie, who was also implicated along with Pickard in the Department of Trade and Industry's

Inspectors' Interim report on the affairs of Pergamon and International Learning Systems Corporation, should also resign.

4. That there must be no change in the plan for Sir Charles Forte to succeed Lord Croxall as chairman in May next year, as agreed when the two firms merged to form the new hotel and catering giant.

This all seemed straightforward enough, and a statement from the company last

night suggested that an end to the boardroom struggle might now be in sight.

Mentioning that an informal meeting of the available directors had been held to discuss the recommendations, it is anticipated that progress can now be made and a board meeting has been called for next week.

But this may be no more than a holding statement to stop the company's share

price falling back in the continuing uncertainty that surrounds the company. Certainly it looks unlikely that the large rifts between the Trust House and Fortis sides of the board can be healed quickly and amicably at this stage.

Mr Pickard is expected to resist strenuously any attempts to remove him from the board, and he seems likely to have Lord Croxall's support. Indeed Croxall himself has let slip hints that he might stay on after May next year. Moreover while the Trust House faction has been letting it be known that it was the Fortis side which accounted for the profits attached as much of the blame to the Trust House side.

Sir Charles has a large personal holding of shares in the group and is reported to have resented, as he saw it, others playing around with his money.

The DTI Interim report on Pergamon and ILS provided grounds for positive criticism, and Sir Charles is believed to have refused to work alongside Pickard on the basis of that report.

Pickard goes ultimatum by THF Council

By JOHN COYNE

Other than this the proposals basically envisaged changing the system from the present one, whereby sellers are matched up to the ultimate buyers by the passing of tickets, detailing delivery instructions, either through a centralised Stock Exchange ticket office, or from hand to hand among member firms. On receipt of the ticket the selling broker prepared transfer deeds and delivered to the buyer.

Under the new proposals all jobs' post of stocks would be held by "the centre," a Stock Exchange settlement organisation. All sales by the public would be delivered into these pools, and all purchases would come from the pools.

Such a system could readily be geared to a computer role while brokers and jobbers would merely have to supply registration details or certificates to the centre, which would carry out the transfer work.

Over the next six months the authors of these proposals are getting down to the task of comparative costings of the old and proposed systems, in an attempt to quantify the savings that could be achieved.

The Stock Exchange report should help the company this current year, so why the poor rating?

On the one hand UDT's record is disappointing compared with Mercantile. Pre-tax profits increased from just £5.09 million to £7.47 millions between 1965 and 1970. During the same period Mercantile has more than doubled profits from £2.5 million to £5.5 million.

Secondly the stock market has set out by the Bank of England in its Green Paper "competition and Credit Control" effectively abolish the distinction between the clearing banks and the hire purchase companies. The latter would give the clearing banks a vast increase in lending power and this new competition is bound to be to the detriment of the hire purchase companies.

As a result shares of UDT and Mercantile have fallen by 8 per cent and 12 per cent since the publication of the proposals in May while clearing bank shares have surged ahead.

However if and when the Bank of England proposals are adopted (and everybody at UDT expects that the lending ceilings will be finally abolished before the spring) UDT will also have a great deal more money at its disposal.

The company's recent rights issue reduced its borrowing ratio to 4.9 and, if it can, the board certainly intends to take this back to 7. This will give UDT an extra £115 millions to lend even taking into consideration the 12 per cent reserve ratio which would be imposed by the Bank of England to replace the lending ceiling.

This extra lending power ought to give UDT's profits a substantial boost, and in the credit free-for-all there is no reason why the finance house should not expand along with the banks.

GEORGE KENT, the instrument manufacturer, is now earning a "most encouraging" profit. Holders of the shares whose nerves must have been shaken by the loss and the liquidity problems which led to the dividend being cut a token 8 per cent in 1970-1, are given this good news in the report from chairman John Vaughan.

The various efficient moves have turned a net cash outflow of £150,000 in the first quarter of last year into a net inflow of some £550,000 in the first three months of the current year, allowing for further sales of surplus assets.

On the profits front, it is claimed that price increases and a cost cutting campaign are having a "significant effect". This, coupled with the resurgence in the American market for Cambridge equipment, moved the group into the black in the first quarter of 1971-2 "with every prospect of the results being at least on plan at the half-year."

The sluggishness of the UK capital goods industries on which much of the business depends remains a drag, and it is to be hoped that the effect of the Mini-Budget will soon see through. Meanwhile, overseas interests in Australia, South Africa and Malaysia are still growing and the manufacturing operation in the Common Market continues to expand.

The strengthening of the existing operation in Belgium, Holland and Austria and the new companies formed in France and Germany to handle the instrument business, are timely moves on the eve of a decision on UK entry into Europe.

A serious cash shortage was eased last year by asset sales but a year-end figure of £7.3 million, against £5.5 million, for net borrowings, thought out of date, illustrates the need for the continued efforts to improve liquidity.

The shares moved up 1 to around 87p yesterday—a price which leaves heavily on those take-over hopes arising from the 18 per cent stake built up by Rank, whose interest in George Kent could revive now that the instrument business is recovering.

Reform threatens 7,000 Stock Exchange jobs

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

The bulk of the 7,000 individuals employed on the transfer settlement of Stock Exchange members' business could lose their jobs if new plans for completing share deals are accepted by the City. This is the clear implication of a report from the Stock Exchange.

The new system—initially put forward by the Stock Exchange as a basis for discussions—envisages lifting a large part of the workload in preparing transfer documents from the shoulders of brokers and jobbers, and handing it over to a computerised "centre."

A substantial saving is thought possible on the present cost of transfer titles from original seller to ultimate buyer, which was estimated at £21 million for 1970 by accountants Deloitte and Co. Of this sum two-thirds were staff costs, and it is here that any savings are expected to be most effective.

The Stock Exchange does not see its job-cutting proposals as a job-cutting exercise. Rather it would allow the Stock Exchange to vastly expand its business without increasing its work force, particularly when we go into the BEC and foreign

account in defining the principles for any new system. Other than this the proposals basically envisaged changing the system from the present one, whereby sellers are matched up to the ultimate buyers by the passing of tickets, detailing delivery instructions, either through a centralised Stock Exchange ticket office, or from hand to hand among member firms. On receipt of the ticket the selling broker prepared transfer deeds and delivered to the buyer.

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£50M oil terminal plan for Maplin

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS

Whatever happens to development of London's Port of London Authority, the Port of London Authority wants to start reclaiming the adjacent Maplin Sands for a deep water oil and container terminal early in 1973. Mr John Lunn, PLA's new director general, said yesterday that there was a "strong possibility" of creating something like Rotterdam's Europoort—a deep-water berth with good industrial land alongside.

Mr Lunn said that the PLA must be a compromise between environmental considerations, the need for a new terminal, and the fact that the first phase, a tanker berth, would cost £50 million.

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MARKET REPORT

Troubles depress prices, cut trade

Pressure on the dollar and the Northern Ireland situation made a much bigger impact on market sentiment yesterday and buyers were very scarce. Most sections declined under a steady flow of small sales. Wall Street was back as another factor restricting demand. The FT index closed 2.5 down at 383.3.

After extending Monday's gains at first, gold shares retreated rapidly as the free market metal price boomed over. After losing 10 pence and occasionally more on the possibility of the pound becoming embroiled in the current dollar crisis, a late rally erased many falls as earlier small offerings dried up.

Dealers reported a meagre turnover by leading industrialists and losses of nearly 2p to about 5p represented lack of interest rather than actual selling.

The latest retail figures depressed stores. GUS "A" led the way, 8p down at 389p.

Textiles declined, along with brewers and tobacco. A few special situations brought odd pockets of activity to foods. Bovril, for instance, rose 3p to 467p, on Cavenham's intention to top the latest Rowntree offer.

However, J. Bibby, 18p down at 90p, were particularly weak on acute disappointment with the half-yearly results. Other dull features included Miles Redfern, 3p lower at 144p, on the agreed bid from BTR Leyland Industries, 3p down at 78p.

Banks ended off the bottom, but insurance closed at their lowest with Commercial Union 21p down at 456p.

Grindlays agreement in Uganda

Two major factors in the future of National and Grindlays Bank's operations in Uganda have been decided at a top level meeting in Kampala between the bank's chairman Lord Aldington and Mr. Wakhweya, the Minister of Finance, and Mr. Mubiru, the governor of the Bank of Uganda.

It was agreed that the shares of Grindlays Bank (Uganda) should be held 51 per cent by National and Grindlays Bank and 49 per cent by the Government of Uganda.

It was also agreed that Grindlays Bank International (Uganda) should be licensed as a credit institution under the Banking Act with the Government of Uganda participating in its shareholding.

£900,000 turnaround in J. Bibby profit

J. Bibby, the animal feeds and grocery products group, staged a major recovery in the first half of 1974 and the board has resumed interim dividends with a payment of 14 per cent.

The group has turned in a pre-tax profit of £246,000 for the six months to July 3, against a loss of £477,000 for the previous corresponding period.

While the chairman, Mr. J. B. Bibby, regards the rate of recovery from the group's very poor results in 1973 as being reasonably satisfactory, he emphasises that there is still room for further improvement.

Squirrel Horn profit up £14,000

Improved first-half results come from Squirrel Horn, the Stockport confectionery manufacturer, but the interim dividend remains at 5 pence.

The group pushed its pre-tax profit up from £70,628 to £84,352 in the six months to June 30 after providing £24,000 (£26,000 previously) for depreciation.

In a comment with the figures the chairman says he expects the present level of profitability to continue for the rest of the year. On this basis the board would consider an increase in the rate of the final dividend over the 7½ per cent paid last year.

Hume Holdings to pay more

Holders of the "A" shares of Hume Holdings are to get 14 per cent more, a final of 5½ pence, making 10 pence.

The directors also announce the sale of the group's 100 per cent shareholding in Ballybride Property Investments for some £855,000. Completion is expected in the next few weeks.

Blumel board rejects offer

The directors of Blumel, "fully supported" by merchant banker S. G. Warburg, advise holders of the shares to reject the Bristol Street takeover offer and say they will not accept for their own holdings.

In a lengthy circular setting out their reasons for rejecting the bid, directors estimate that pre-tax profit for 1973-74 will exceed £200,000 and forecast a final dividend of 13 pence making 18 pence, against 15 pence last time.

In the long term, directors are confident that a substantial increase in demand will lead to continuing profit growth. At the same time they announce the acquisition of the Ray Engineering Company, which, it is claimed, will increase the group's earnings.

New loan scheme for Scotland bank

The Bank of Scotland announced yesterday a new personal loan scheme to be known as Scotloan.

The scheme is intended initially for existing customers and will be available for sums of between £100 and £1,000 and for periods from six to 36 months.

Auditors qualify accounts

Gardiner, Sons, the Bristol builders' merchants which is controlled by London Merchant Securities, has had its 1973-74 accounts qualified by auditors Thomson McLintock because of thefts at one of its subsidiaries.

The accountants say that they are unable to report that the accounts give a true and fair view of the group's loss for the year owing to "substantial timber thefts" in the subsidiary.

In a note to the accounts, the directors explain that the loss arising from the thefts has not been finally quantified, although the figure of £900,000 shown in the movements on reserves is considered to be the minimum amount of the loss based on the latest information available.

Carlton Industries raises payout

Carlton Industries, which has been expanding fast through acquisitions, is paying 2½ points more from higher profits, a final of 13 pence making 20 pence for 1973-74, against 17½ pence last year.

The board expects a further substantial profit increase this year and it is confident that the dividend will be maintained on the increased profits.

Company news briefs

Bridge Oil: The company reports a flow of 1,500 barrels a day from Trawars Number 2 well in South Australia. The No. 1 well had a flow rate of 600 barrels.

Bids and deals

Mace Rainbow and Stone: In connection with the rights issue of 1,000,000 ordinary shares at par, £27,770 shares including applications for excess shares which have been allotted to fully were taken up. Balance of 372,730 shares (approximately 57.3 per cent) will be taken up by the underwriters.

Points from reports

Scottish and Newcastle Breweries: Chairman says they would hope, by improving efficiency, to keep costs increases within reasonable bounds, so as to be able to hold prices for at least as long as competitors, and they look forward to further increases in both profit and earnings during current year.

Final results

View Forth Investment Trust: 3½ pence making 5½ pence. Revenue available for ordinary capital £36,304 (£36,291), last time.

Crystalake (Holdings): 7½ pence (same). Pre-tax profit £93,513 (£93,954).

Southwestern Tin Dredging: Pre-tax profit £1,712,000 (£1,453,348).

Lebanon Tea: 4 pence making 10 pence (same). Pre-tax profit £50,226 (£46,204).

Interim results

Woodhouse and Rixson (Holdings): 6 pence (same). Pre-tax profit £141,619 (£136,895).

Noble and Lund: 4 pence (same). Pre-tax profit £43,128 (£74,146), but directors expect second half to be better than the first.

Business changes

Mr. Henry Mutkin has been appointed director, corporate reorganisation within the corporate strategy unit at the British Steel Corporation's head office in London. He will be responsible for co-ordinating activities throughout the corporation arising from the recent Parliamentary statement on the future structure of the corporation.

Sir Patrick Dean has been appointed chairman of the board of Crowell Collier and Macmillan Publishers.

Fraud by IOS managers alleged

Management of Investors Overseas Services (IOS) committed a form of fraud at the company's annual meeting in Toronto, the appeals division of the New Brunswick Supreme Court was told.

E. Neil McKelvey, a lawyer representing dissident IOS shareholders, said the conduct of annual corporation meetings is subject to Canadian corporation law and "constructive fraud" can take place if the law is not followed.

He spoke at the fourth day of an appeal by IOS management officials against an injunction which restrains them from carrying out any routine duties. The injunction was obtained by dissidents last month in Saint John, New Brunswick.

It alleges irregularities at the annual meeting in June, including improper rulings by IOS chairman Robert Vesco, distribution of incomplete information presented in affidavits by the dissidents did not charge fraud itself but that there were "facts alleged that indicate constructive fraud."

Canadian ban on Cornfeld

The Ontario Securities Commission (OSC) has banned IOS Ltd founder Bernard Cornfeld from trading in securities in the province.

The OSC said the ban can be rescinded upon Mr. Cornfeld supplying information satisfactory to the commission concerning trading in securities of IOS Ltd.

Mr. Cornfeld, former chairman of IOS, was ousted as a director of IOS at the annual meeting last year. He subsequently was reinstated as a director, then resigned when control of IOS, which he had held, was sold to a subsidiary of International Controls Corporation.

Trading in shares of IOS has been banned in Ontario and in several other markets since the annual meeting in Toronto on June 30.

The OSC has held hearings on the ban, but because of pending legal actions by a dissident shareholder group, the hearings have been adjourned indefinitely.

£2.8M bid for Miles Redfern

Miles Redfern, the rubber components group which recently fought off an unwelcome £2,300,000 bid from British Vita has now agreed to a sharply higher offer.

The bidder this time is BTR Leyland Industries, another rubber and plastic products company which has only just lost a takeover struggle for control of the Silenblocc firm. BTR's offer for Miles Redfern values the whole group at almost £2,800,000 and already looks assured of success.

The directors with just over 44 per cent of the shares are accepting and on top of this BTR has an existing stake which gives it about 51 per cent of the company's capital.

London brokers suspended

London Stock Exchange yesterday closed and a firm of stockbrokers and suspended two of its partners.

Mr. John Richard Irwin, of Chippendale, Wiltshire, has been suspended for six months, and Mr. Graham Le Mesurier, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, was suspended for nine months. Both are partners in the stock-broking firm of Irwin and Co.

A spokesman for the firm yesterday said: "We have been penalised in respect of an inadvertent technical infringement of a permanent notice which took place 21 years ago."

Appledore wins order

Appledore Shipbuilders—one of a handful of profitable yards in the UK shipbuilding industry—yesterday announced its biggest order to date.

The small North Devon company is to build two 4,500 ton container ships for Manchester Liners, using the totally enclosed building dock which it opened last year.

Appledore's total order book to £12.5 million, the highest in its history. The two ships are to be built side by side in the new dock, for delivery in 1975.

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CLOSING PRICES

Account: August 20
Settlement: September 1

74-77	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-100	2100-101	2101-102	2102-103	2103-104	2104-105	2105-106	2106-107	2107-108	2108-109	2109-110	2110-111	2111-112	2112-113	2113-114	2114-115	2115-116	2116-117	2117-118	2118-119	2119-120	2120-121	2121-122	2122-123	2123-124	2124-125	2125-126	2126-127	2127-128	2128-129	2129-130	2130-131	2131-132	2132-133	2133-134	2134-135	2135-136	2136-137	2137-138	2138-139	2139-140	2140-141	2141-142	2142-143	2143-144	2144-145	2145-146	2146-147	2147-148	2148-149	2149-150	2150-151	2151-152	2152-153	2153-154	2154-155	2155-156	2156-157	2157-158	2158-159	2159-160	2160-161	2161-162	2162-163	2163-164	2164-165	2165-166	2166-167	2167-168	2168-169	2169-170	2170-171	2171-172	2172-173	2173-174	2174-175	2175-176	2176-177	2177-178	2178-179	2179-180	2180-181	2181-182	2182-183	2183-184	2184-185	2185-186	2186-187	2187-188	2188-189	2189-190	2190-191	2191-192	2192-193	2193-194	2194-195	2195-196	2196-197	2197-198	2198-199	2199-200	2200-201	2201-202	2202-203	2203-204	2204-205	2205-206	2206-207	2207-208	2208-209	2209-210	2210-211	2211-212	2212-213	2213-214	2214-215	2215-216	2216-217	2217-218	2218-219	2219-220	2220-221	2221-222	2222-223	2223-224	2224-225	2225-226	2226-227	2227-228	2228-229	2229-230	2230-231	2231-232	2232-233	2233-234	2234-235	2235-236	2236-237	2237-238	2238-239	2239-240	2240-241	2241-242	2242-243	2243-244	2244-245	2245-246	2246-247	2247-248	2248-249	2249-250	2250-251	2251-252	2252-253	2253-254	2254-255	2255-256	2256-257	2257-258	2258-259	2259-260	2260-261	2261-262	2262-263	2263-264	2264-265	2265-266	2266-267	2267-268	2268-269	2269-270	2270-271	2271-272	2272-273	2273-274	2274-275	2275-276	2276-277	2277-278	2278-279	2279-280	2280-281	2281-282	2282-283	2283-284	2284-285	2285-286	2286-287	2287-288	2288-289	2289-290	2290-291	2291-292	2292-293	2293-294	2294-295	2295-296	2296-297	2297-298	2298-299	2299-300	2300-301	2301-302	2302-303	2303-304	2304-305	2305-306	2306-307	2307-308	2308-309	2309-310	2310-311	2311-312	2312-313	2313-314	2314-315	2315-316	2316-317	2317-318	2318-319	2319-320	2320-321	2321-322	2322-323	2323-324	2324-325	2325-326	2326-327	2327-328	2328-329	2329-330	2330-331	2331-332	2332-333	2333-334	2334-335	2335-336	2336-337	2337-338	2338-339	2339-340	2340-341	2341-342	2342-343	2343-344	2344-345	2345-346	2346-347	2347-348	2348-349	2349-350	2350-351	2351-352	2352-353	2353-354	2354-355	2355-356	2356-357	2357-358	2358-359	2359-360	2360-361	2361-362	2362-363	2363-364	2364-365	2365-366	2366-367	2367-368	2368-369	2369-370	2370-371	2371-372	2372-373	2373-374	2374-375	2375-376	2376-377	2377-378	2378-379	2379-380	2380-381	2381-382	2382-383	2383-384	2384-385	2385-386	2386-387	2387-388	2388-389	2389-390	2390-391	2391-392	2392-393	2393-394	2394-395	2395-396	2396-397	2397-398	2398-399	2399-400	2400-401	2401-402	2402-403	2403-404	2404-405	2405-406	2406-407	2407-408	2408-409	2409-410	2410-411	2411-412	2412-413	2413-414	2414-415	2415-416	2416-417	2417-418	2418-419	2419-420	2420-421	2421-422	2422-423	2423-424	2424-425	2425-426	2426-427	2427-428	2428-429	2429-430	2430-431	2431-432	2432-433	2433-434	2434-435	2435-436	2436-437	2437-438	2438-439	2439-440	2440-441	2441-442	2442-443	2443-444	2444-445	2445-446	2446-447	2447-448	2448-449	2449-450	2450-451	2451-452	2452-453	2453-454	2454-455	2455-456	2456-457	2457-458	2458-459	2459-460	2460-461	2461-462	2462-463	2463-464	2464-465	2465-466	2466-467	2467-468	2468-469	2469-470	2470-471	2471-472	2472-473	2473-474	2474-475	2475-476	2476-477	2477-478	2478-479	2479-480	2480-481	2481-482	2482-483	2483-484	2484-485	2485-486	2486-487	2487-488	2488-489	2489-490	2490-491	2491-492	2492-493	2493-494	2494-495	2495-496	2496-497	2497-498	2498-499	2499-500	2500-501	2501-502	2502-503	2503-504	2504-505	2505-506	2506-507	2507-508	2508-509	2509-510	2510-511	2511-512	2512-513	2513-514	2514-515	2515-516	2516-517	2517-518	2518-519	2519-520	2520-521	2521-522	2522-523	2523-524	2524-525	2525-526	2526-527	2527-528	2528-529	2529-530	2530-531	2531-532	2532-533	2533-534	2534-535	2535-536	2536-537	2537-538	2538-539	2539-540	2540-541	2541-542	2542-543	2543-544	2544-545	2545-546	2546-547	2547-548	2548-549	2549-550	2550-551	2551-552	2552-553	2553-554	2554-555	2555-556	2556-557	2557-558	2558-559	2559-560	2560-561	2561-562	2562-563	2563-564	2564-565	2565-566	2566-567	2567-568	2568-569	2569-570	2570-571	2571-572	2572-573	2573-574	2574-575	2575-576	2576-577	2577-578	2578-579	2579-580	2580-581	2581-582	2582-583	2583-584	2584-585	2585-586	2586-587	2587-588	2588-589	2589-590	2590-591	2591-592	2592-593	2593-594	2594-595	2595-596	2596-597	2597-598	2598-599	2599-600	2600-601	2601-602	2602-603	2603-604	2604-605	2605-606	2606-607	2607-608	2608-609	2609-610	2610-611	2611-612	2612-613	2613-614	2614-615	2615-616	2616-617	2617-618	2618-619	2619-620	2620-621	2621-622	2622-623	2623-624	2624-625	2625-626	2626-627	2627-628	2628-629	2629-630	2630-631	2631-632	2632-633	2633-634	2634-635	2635-636	2636-637	2637-638	2638-639	2639-640	2640-641	2641-642	2642-643	2643-644	2644-645	2645-646	2646-647	2647-648	2648-649	2649-650	2650-651	2651-652	2652-653	2653-654	2654-655	2655-656	2656-657	2657-658	2658-659	2659-660	2660-661	2661-662	2662-663	2663-664	2664-665	2665-666	2666-667	2667-668	2668-669	2669-670	2670-671	2671-672	2672-673	2673-674	2674-675	2675-676	2676-677	2677-678	2678-679	2679-680	2680-681	2681-682	2682-683	2683-684	2684-685	2685-686	2686-687	2687-688	2688-689	2689-690	2690-691	2691-692	2692-693	2693-694	2694-695	2695-696	2696-697	2697-698	2698-699	2699-700	2700-701	2701-702	2702-703	2703-704	2704-705	2705-706	2706-707	2707-708	2708-709	2709-710	2710-711	2711-712	2712-713	2713-714	2714-715	2715-716	2716-717	2717-718	2718-719	2719-720	2720-721	2721-722	2722-723	2723-724	2724-725	2725-726	2726-727	2727-728	2728-729	2729-730	2730-731	2731-732	2732-733	2733-734	2734-735	2735-736	2736-737	2737-738	2738-739	2739-740	2740-741	2741-742	2742-743	2743-744	2744-745	2745-746	2746-747	2747-748	2748-749	2749-750	2750-751	2751-752	2752-753	2753-754	2754-755	2755-756	2756-757	2757-758	2758-759	2759-760	2760-761	2761-762	2762-763	2763-764	2764-765	2765-766	2766-767	2767-768	2768-769	2769-770	2770-771	2771-772	2772-773	2773-774	2774-775	2775-776	2776-777	2777-778	2778-779	2779-780	2780-781	2781-782	2782-783	2783-784	2784-785	2785-786	2786-787	2787-788	2788-789	2789-790	2790-791	2791-792	2792-793	2793-794	2794-795	2795-796	2796-797	2797-798	2798-799	2799-800	2800-801	2801-802	2802-803	2803-804	2804-805	2805-806	2806-807	2807-808	2808-809	2809-810	2810-811	2811-812	2812-813	2813-814	2814-815	2815-816	2816-817	2817-818	2818-819	2819-820	2820-821	2821-822	2822-823	2823-824	2824-825	2825-826	2826-827	2827-828	2828-829	2829-830	2830-831	2831-832	2832-833	2833-834	2834-835	2835-836	2836-837	2837-838	2838-839	2839-840	2840-841	2841-842	2842-843	2843-844	2844-845	2845-846	2846-847	2847-848	2848-849	2849-850	2850-851	2851-852	2852-853	2853-854	2854-855	2855-856	2856-857	2857-858	2858-859	2859-860	2860-861	2861-862	2862-863	2863-864	2864-865	2865-866	2866-867	2867-868	2868-869	2869-870	2870-871	2871-872	2872-873	2873-874	2874-875	2875-876	2876-877	2877-878	2878-879	2879-880	2880-881	2881-882	2882-883	2883-884	2884-885	2885-886	2886-887	2887-888	2888-889	2889-890	2890-891	2891-892	2892-893	2893-894	2894-895	2895-896	2896-897	2897-898	2898-899	2899-900	2900-901	2901-902	2902-903	2903-904	2904-905	2905-906	2906-907	2907-908	2908-909	2909-910	2910-911	2911-912	2912-913	2913-914	2914-915	2915-916	2916-917	2917-918	2918-919	2919-920	2920-921	2921-922	2922-923	2923-924	2924-925	2925-926	2926-927	2927-928	2928-929	2929-930	2930-931	2931
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BEYOND 'A' LEVELS

هكذا من النجف

Whither the scientist?

by ROGER BEARD

MAKING the best of your A levels is rather like learning to drive a car. Theory is one matter, keeping the thing in a straight line is another. Yet the schools will give you all the theoretical instruction you need, without a hint of practical post-school guidance—except on how to fill in a university entrance form.

If you were a scientist at school, your problems would be all the greater. It will be no comfort to know that you stood a slightly greater chance of getting into university with science subjects. A level. Or, as you fell at the first hurdle of the O level test. With that opening gone, what else can a scientist do apart from science?

The answer is as much or as little as an English scholar, a modern languages student, or a geographer. Not only are there well tried and proven alternative routes to a higher scientific qualification, there is no need to confine to a narrow scientific discipline if you do not want to.

Having said that, it is little use you're shooting like a dog out of traps into an extra-mural degree course in French without an extensive background in French. Similarly, a lack of mathematics is a serious handicap for attempting a high-level course in mechanical engineering.

What all the courses outside the university sector available to the holder of science A levels have in common is their vocational bias. It is not enough to consider that having passed one A level in physics will qualify you for entrance to a course in building. At Higher National Diploma standard, you must have some idea as to what jobs will be available to you both within the industry and outside it.

Similarly, a single level biological subject will allow you to enter for an HND course in applied biology. It will also help you if you want to go in for nursing, baking, or brewing. The trouble is that gaining higher qualifications from your technical college—or even an applied degree from a polytechnic—may effectively preclude you

from making a change of occupation later in your working life.

Thus you must investigate the saleability of any further qualification across the market, before you enter on it. If you wish to study part-time for a qualification of a more general scientific nature while working for a firm, remember that it should be possible not just to change firms and even industries later on—but even your occupation.

Once you have chosen your general level of activity, preferably of wide enough scope in the sciences, you have the advantage over the other unfortunate holders of examination passes of the full width of the public sector of further and higher education. Your school will have been pushing you in the direction of the universities—or failing that, of the colleges of education. Anything outside that area may have been considered, second rate. Particularly for the holder of science A levels, this is just not true.

In the technical colleges alone, there are in any one year over half a million students pursuing non-advanced courses based on the sciences. When it comes to the area in which you are interested, there are 93,000 people studying to a higher level in the top-grade colleges and the polytechnics. Most of these—about 80,000 of them—are in part-time study of one kind or another. With the polytechnic courses, and all high-level sandwich courses, the advantages are obvious.

First, the student has the advantage of being in a working environment for a large part of his course, secondly he is being paid for it, and thirdly he can see the relevance of the applied scientific theory to the practice. Probably, the most important of these is the first.

In a way, you can then congratulate yourself on not having got to university. At a time when you may be experiencing anything from a plant breakdown to your first taste of industrial strife, your luckier classmates will not even have put their first stamp on their insurance cards.

The books will tell you that your science exam passes will guarantee you entry to careers in anything from agriculture to zoology. What they often neglect to point out is that the occupations of the majority of the present work force will change at least three times in your life time.

As science progresses across new frontiers, the real need may not be as much for jacked-up graduate technicians, as for men and women whose knowledge of and lack of awe for science enables them to take decisions that are as much financial and managerial as scientific.

There is another duty you owe to yourself. If you have passed two advanced level subjects—any two—you might be eligible to read for a degree in no less than 14 separate subjects. You then would be able to enter no fewer than sixty different careers—from police work to speech therapy. With nearly all of the careers, you can enter them without a degree—just with the level of education that A levels are supposed to indicate.

True, you might be able to advance in a particular profession by using your A levels and the public further education system wisely. At the age of 18, that's a huge choice to have to make. If you can cash in on them, do so; provided that you are then not limited to a job that you might grow to hate.

More to the point, if you can find a course—or more likely a job—where you can use the full knowledge you have absorbed from school, you should take it. The glory of the further education system is that it is available to you at any stage in your working life.

With the proviso that the family man will find it difficult to engage on, or return to, full-time study, you can take that course any time you will. If you are in real doubt as to what course you wish to take, or even whether or not you want to remain a socialist, delay. For most of us, two years out in the open concentrates the mind a power.



TEESSIDE POLYTECHNIC

DEGREES
HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMAS

Mechanical Engineering
Instrumentation & Control
Electrical Engineering
Civil Engineering
Chemical Engineering
Grad. R.I.C.
Private Secretary's Diploma
I.B.D.—Diploma Interior Design

Computer Science
Mathematics
Metallurgy
Social Studies
Business Studies
Clothing Institute Diploma
Chartered Accountancy (Articled Clerks)

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A four year (thick sandwich) course. Chemical Engineering as well as Fine Chemistry is studied.

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Details from the
Admissions Office
Leeds Polytechnic
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looking for a career'

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*Outskirts/Suburbs/West End/City. *delete where not applicable

Mr. _____ Age _____

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FREDERICK ROAD, SALFORD M6 6PU

Department of Science

Full-time courses suitable for school leavers are being offered in the following subjects for the session commencing in September.

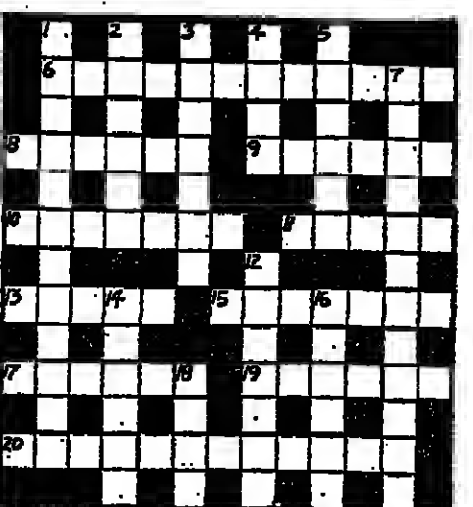
CHIROPODY
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
SCIENCE TECHNICIANS
TEXTILES

Application may be made to the Principal at the College.

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 477

ACROSS
6. C o m p u s i o n t h r o u g h f o a r (12).
8. Lawsuit (6).
9. Show (5).
10. Showing signs of happiness (7).
11. Temporary stop (5).
13. Song (5).
15. Town on the Rhine estuary (7).
17. Wrinkle (6).
19. Sailor (6).
20. Not so strong (4, 3).
DOWN
1. Confusion in defeat (12).
2. As and when one wants (3, 4).
3. Outstanding (7).
4. Disengaged (4).
5. — the Hun (8).
7. Now and then (12).
12. Basket for combustibles (7).
14. Mavis (8).
16. Location of Fingal's Cave (6).
18. Yarn (4).

Solution No. 476
Across: 1 Tarn; 3 Muscatel; 5 Espy; 9 L o m i e s; 11 Birmingham; 13 Ewe; 16 Irons; 17 Ill; 18 Stationary; 21 Superior; 23 Also; 24 Derisory; 25 Adze.
Down: 1 Trembled; 2 Reporter; 4 Urra; 5 Compassion; 8 Tuck; 7 Lily; 10 Miniatures; 12 Great; 13 Disabled; 14 Claymore; 19 Used; 20 Spur; 22 Our.

The
POLYTECHNIC
of
NORTH LONDON

The Polytechnic of North London has been formed by the amalgamation of the Northern Polytechnic and North-Western Polytechnic, resulting in the creation of one of the largest Polytechnics in the country.

The new combined Polytechnic will run a wide range of courses in the Session 1971/72 and these are summarised below.

- Applied Social Studies
Social Work with Children and Families; Residential Child Care Officers; Certificate in Social Work; Health Visitors; District Nurses
Architecture and Interior Design
BSc Honours Architecture (C.N.A.A.); Diploma in Architecture (Full-time, Part-time, Evening) recognised by the RIBA
Diploma in Interior Design, leading to AIBD
Arts
University of London External degrees: BA Honours in English, French, Geography, German, History, Philosophy
BSc (Special) Geography
BA General in three subjects chosen from English, French, German, Greek, History, History of Philosophy, Latin, Spanish
BA General in Economics, History and Law
Business Studies
HND (Full-time or Sandwich) and HNC (Day Release or Evening) in Business Studies
Endorsement/Postgraduate courses: Economic Development; Business Computing; Industrial Relations; Marketing; Office Administration; Personnel Administration; Purchasing and Supply
Electronic and Communications Engineering
Geography
Geography Level Diploma course leading to C&I examinations and IEE or IERE membership (Three-year Full-time)
HND in Electrical and Electronic Engineering (Full-time)
Technician Engineers course (Two-year Full-time)
Home Economics, Dietetics and Institutional Management
HND in Institutional Management (Sandwich)
HMA Certificate (One-year Abridged Course) in Institutional Management (Full-time)
Diploma in Dietetics recognised by the Council for Professions supplementary to Medicine for State Registration (Full-time)
CHIEF Diploma in Home Economics (Full-time)
Nutrition, Kitchen Supervision and Organisation courses (Part-time)
Librarianship
BA Honours Librarianship (C.N.A.A.); Postgraduate Diploma in Librarianship (University of London); Courses for non-graduates leading to Association of the Library Association
Management Studies
Diploma in Management Studies (General Evening course, and day-time courses for Recreation Management; Transport; Distributive Trades; Public Services)
Short Courses in Health Service Management; Research and Development Management; Computers; Transport Management; Applied Behavioural Science; Training Officers
Courses leading to the Women's Executive Diploma; examinations of the Chartered Institute of Transport; the National Computer Centre's Basic Certificate in Systems Analysis
Polymer (Bubbles and Plastics) Technology
MPhil and PhD by research in Polymers
BSc Honours Polymer Science and Technology (C.N.A.A.)
Association of the Institution of the Rubber Industry (AIRI)
Licentiate of the Institute of the Plastics Institute (API)
Licentiate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (LRIC) in Polymer Chemistry or Chemical Technology of Adhesives

Licentiate of the Institution of the Rubber Industry (LRIC)
Diploma of the Plastics Institute
Professional Studies
Institute of Chartered Accountants (One-year course for Articled Clerks)
Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants
Institute of Cost and Works Accountants (Full-time or Sandwich)
Chartered Institute of Secretaries
Institute of Statisticians (Day Release and Evening)
Science
The following departments all offer appropriate to their discipline:

- (i) Full-time, Sandwich and Part-time courses leading to C.N.A.A. and University of London Internal Degrees
(ii) Postgraduate Research leading to MPhil and PhD
(iii) Refresher courses for Teachers
Biology and Geology
BSc Honours
MSci
Chemistry
BSc Honours
Graduate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry Parts I and II
MSc (Inorganic and Macromolecules)
Geography
BSc Geography with Anthropology, Economics or Geography as ancillary subjects (University of London External degree)
Mathematics
BSc Honours
BSc Honours Statistics and Computing
BSc Honours Mathematics and Computing
HND in Mathematics, Statistics and Computing
Graduate of the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications
Physics
BSc Honours
BSc Honours Physics and Technology of Electronics
HNC in Applied Physics and Endorsements
Graduate of the Institute of Physics Part II
MSc (Physical Basis of Electronics); Physics of Electronics, Ions and Photons in Gases)
Sociology and Law
University of London External degrees:
BSc Honours Sociology Branch I and II
LLB Honours
BA General in Economics, History and Law
Diploma in Sociology (Evening)
Teaching Studies
BEd Honours (University of London)
Certificate in Education (University of London Institute of Education)
BEd Part I (Part-time evening course for qualified teachers)
Physiotherapy Teacher's Diploma
Town Planning, Surveying and Building
Postgraduate Diploma courses in Town Planning (Full-time, Part-time, Evening) and preparing for TPI final examinations
Diploma courses in Surveying (Full-time); General Surveying; Estate Management; Building Surveying; students are prepared for RICS examinations
Building courses (Evening) in preparation for IOB final examinations Parts I and II

To: The Registrar The Polytechnic of North London
Prince of Wales Road, London, N.W.5.

Please send me further details of courses in:

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
AGE _____ C

To The Secretary, Room 606, Polytechnic of the
South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 0AA.

Name _____
Address _____
Courses _____

Bedford left behind

Nikolai Smaga, of Russia, and Gerhard Sperling, of East Germany, were the favourites. Smaga and Sperling had formed part of the leading group from the start, hurrying a pace which they knew would take them away from Nikhil sprint finish. But they were for the first time and three kilometres Smaga edged those few precious metres which finally gave until the British lost contact although the finish they were in. The two were all in straight together. In a battle so great Nikhil probably wasted so much energy in walking the first 2,000 metres, round the track, out of the picture.

Andy Carter became another British challenger for a medal when he won his heat of the 800m metres in 1min 48.5 sec, a record for the Olympic Stadium. Nikhil was second and Carter was third. He had done under 1min 47sec this season and shows that the rib muscle injury which kept him out of the A.A.A. trials was as bad as it was. He was now in as in no way damaged his fitness.

The British participation opened disastrously, in the 400 metres hurdles, when John Schofield, who took the silver medal at the Commonwealth Games, was eliminated, finishing last of eight. Then, in the following heat David Scherer, Britain's other hurdler, retired, leaving the other

MEN (France) 51.3s. Heat 2: 1. V. Kierom-
chow (USA) 50.5s. 2. J. Spillies

qualified, reaching 25ft 11in, the second best leap of the qualifiers.

Today's events

08 30	Decathlon 100 Metres	(qualify/yes)
09 30	Decathlon 1000 Metres	(qualify/yes)
10 00	High Jump Women	(qualify/yes)
10 00	Discus Women	(qualify/yes)
10 30	Shot Put Women	(qualify/yes)
10 30	Pole Vault	(qualify/yes)
18 00	100 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
	Decathlon 800 Metres	(qualify/yes)
18 15	100 Metres Man	(semi-finals)
18 30	400 Metres Man	(heats)
18 45	800 Metres Man	(semi-finals)
19 20	400 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
19 35	800 Metres Woman	(heats)
19 50	1600 Metres Woman	(final)
19 55	100 Metres Man	(final)
20 00	400 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
20 30	400 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
20 45	800 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
21 00	1600 Metres Woman	(final)
21 15	400 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
21 30	800 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
21 45	1600 Metres Woman	(final)
22 00	400 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
22 15	800 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
22 30	1600 Metres Woman	(final)
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36 00	1600 Metres Woman	(final)
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36 30	800 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
36 45	1600 Metres Woman	(final)
37 00	400 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
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37 30	1600 Metres Woman	(final)
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40 15	800 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
40 30	1600 Metres Woman	(final)
40 45	400 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
41 00	800 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
41 15	1600 Metres Woman	(final)
41 30	400 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
41 45	800 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
42 00	1600 Metres Woman	(final)
42 15	400 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
42 30	800 Metres Woman	(semi-finals)
42 45	1600 Metres Woman	(final)
43 00	400 Metres Woman	

at the white house

There is every chance of Geoff Boycott (above) being in the England side for the third Test against India when it is announced later this week. Boycott is among the 15 from whom Yorkshire's side will be chosen for York's game against the Indians at Headingley, but it is not yet certain that he will play. Boycott injured a hamstring playing against Essex in Sunday League's match at Bradford ten days ago.

Marlborough (Surrey) 100 237 1927
 Coventry with Middlesex, who are
 in third place. There was also

[illegible]

on points in the table
Total (for four whites) ... 74

MATCH COMPANIES

BIRKBECKHEAD: Northampton 196
for seven declared; Chas Wm 127 for
one. Match abandoned.

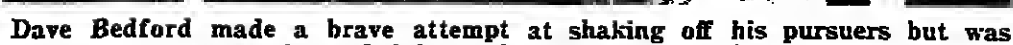
NEWCASTLE - LONDON: LYONS: Dun-
stons 142 and 80 for 1 wicket; Dun-
ston 85 (Hulse) vs Ghand 6 for 16.
Match abandoned.

TRINITY: BIRMINGHAM 220 for six dec.
(N. S. Scott 86, A. J. Wivington 87,
D. Mack 5 for 55) and 92 for two;
Margate 100, 226 for five (Wright 87).
Match drawn.

SIXFORD: DUNSTON 114 (D. Banton
for four), Margate 112 for two (Sunderland
158 P. R. Dunkels & for 53). Match
abandoned.

WIMBORNE: WILKESIDE 278 for four
dec. (W. A. Smith 54, H. C. R. C.
Comes 40) and 100 for three dec.
Barnstable 118 (A. E. Savin 5 for 26,
J. M. Quarter 5 for 23) and 100 for
three dec. by 33 runs.

DORCHESTER: CHURCHILL 196 (G. R.
Morgan 54 for four), Dorset 182 and
87 for four; Dorset 228 for six dec.



From DAVID GRAY: Toronto, August 10

Matteson through

Christopher Mottram, the complained that snarrows were

O. P. Burton (Cheshire) 6-1;
 A. Compton-Dando (Essex) 6-1;
 C. Namblion (Lancashire) 6-0.

Two courts for nearly three hours
beat Christopher Wells (Kent)
F. J. Candy (Sussex) 6-1,
L. J. Seaven (Middlesex) 6-1,
M. Evans (Worcestershire) 6-0, 6-1.

SUSSEX.—First innings 245 (J. M. 24
 bats 00, F. W. Swerbrook 4 for 72).
 DERBYSHIRE.—Second innings

3. Fulham Res. 0; Middlesbrough 1.
 Bonoca 1; St Albans 3. Fulham 0.
 St Johnstone 2, Carlisle 2; Woking 1.

Starting today

Hockey
TODAY MATCH (Umtali, Rhodesia) —

the wind rose to 40 knots. Thirty miles from home, even the racing flag blew off its stick. "We really

rected time at the Fastnet, with Morning Cloud sixth of the Cup

fleet rounded The Rock during the dark hours, Morning Cloud being the last of the British team.

150 miles from the Rock in 16 hours, and she rounded the

PASSWORD 13 000

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18. Picked around in Iona with
vices (11)

6. ~~(4)~~ across (9).

20. Customer gets 51 per cent (6).
23. Russian town, 3 knock-out in

